On the 28th of July was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Nineteenth Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing—a comprehensive Retrospect of the Progression of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of* FOREIGN LITERATURE; *with* INDEXES, TITLE, *&c.*

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read with conſiderable pleaſure, in the laſt Number of the Monthly Magazine, a very ingenious Paper "On the Hiſtory of Coaches in Modern Europe," by the author of the "Antiquary," I am induced to ſend you the reſult of ſome further reſearches on the ſubject; more particularly becauſe the valuable communication to which I have alluded, is ſilent as to the origin of the term *coach*, and is not quite compleat as to the firſt invention of this uſeful vehicle.

Johnſon, in his Dictionary, ſays, that the coach is an Hungarian invention, and Kitſee, a ſmall town not far from Preſburg, has been ſuppoſed, by ſome good antiquaries, to have given its name to this vehicle, as being the place where it was firſt fabricated. To ſome antiquarians, the words *kitſee* and *coach* may be ſtrikingly alike; for Fiſher, I think, in proving the common origin of the Hungarians and Finlanders, exclaims, "*Quantula eſt ea differentia nominum Ugar et Vogul.*"

One D. Cornides, however, printed a ſhort Paper in the Hungarian Magazine, which is more to the purpoſe. "That vehicle (ſays he) which in German is called a *kutſche* (coach), and which, on account of its great convenience, is introduced into all the countries of Europe, has, as it is well known, in other European languages, nearly the ſame name. This would lead one to conjecture, with probability, that the vehicle, and likewiſe its name, originated and was in uſe with one people only, from whence other nations took the invention and the name. An infinity of examples ſupport the juſtneſs of the conjecture: thus, for example, the French word *minuet* is retained in all other languages, as this dance was invented in France, from whence, by degrees, it paſſed into other countries. Such a generally received word is *kutſche*. Thoſe, therefore, who have attempted to give the origin of this word, ought to have examined in what country coaches were firſt made. As long as this point remains undetermined, all etymological derivations of the word *kutſche* reſt upon very uncertain conjectures, as it has been obſerved by the celebrated Swediſh profeſſor John Ihre, in his *Gloſſarium Suiogothicum*, tom. i. col. 1178, printed at Upſal in 1760.—Theſe are his words: 'Kuſk, *auriga*.—Proprie ipſum carpentum videtur denotare. Gall. *Cocher*. — Hiſp. *id*. — Ital. *Cocchio*.—Angl. *Coach*.—Hung. *Cotczy*. Belg. *Gœtſe*.—Germ. *Kutſche*; qui vero ejuſmodi vehicula dirigit, Anglis *Coachman* dicitur, quod brevius aliæ linguæ reddidere, ut Galli *Cocher*, nos *Kuſk*, dicentes. Cujus vero originis ſit, dictu difficile eſt, quum ignoremus cujus populi inventum ſint camerata hæc vehicula.—Latinum facit *Menagius*, et quidem longo circuitu a *vehiculum* formatum; *Junius*, paulo minus operoſe, Græcum ab ὄχεω, veho; *Wachterus*, Germanicum a *kutten*, tegere; *Lye*, Belgicum a *koſſcin*, cubere, ut proprie lecticam ſignificet. Prætereo alias aliorum conjecturas.'

"I venture (ſays Cornides) to prove, by evident teſtimonies, that this carriage originated in Hungary, and that it has received the name *kutſche* from the place of its invention or nativity, if I may ſo expreſs myſelf, and that it has been propagated to other nations. I will bring forward my ſureties.

"The firſt is, John Liſthius, Biſhop of Weſprim, and Chancellor to the Court, one of the moſt able men of his time. He had written with his own hand ſeveral ſhort but very uſeful remarks on the margin of the Decades of Bonfinius, which he had received from the celebrated John Sambucus as a preſent. Among the remarks of Liſthius upon ſome of the paſſages of Bonfinius, the following appear particularly remarkable:

'Bonfin. decad. 4. lib. i. relates, that

the King, Matthias Corvinus, often uſed to have for his amuſement combats on horſeback and in carriages, and makes uſe of the expreſſion, 'aurigatione aſſidua uſus eſt,' &c." This expreſſion of Bonfinius gave Liſthius the occaſion to ſubjoin this marginal interpretation. 'Bizony cochis nem v'olt. Romanus enim ille mos jam olim tum deſierat, niſi forte dicere velit, curru *kochy* (it is pronounced *kotſi*) vectum, cujus Rex primus inventor fuit.'

"The ſecond witneſs is, Stephan Broderethus, who, in the deſcription of the battle loſt at Mohatſch, in 1526, relates the following of Paul Tomory, Archbiſhop of Kolotſcha.—'Ubi exploratum habuit Turcæ in Hungariam adventum, non contentus id, per literas et nuncios ſæpe antea regi ſignificâſſe, conſcenſis raptim levibus curribus, quos nos a loco *Kokze* appellamus, vigeſima Martii, ad regem e Vilſegradi agentem, repente advolat,' &c.

"The third is, Sigiſmund Baron of Herberſtein, the Imperial Ambaſſador at the Court of the King of Hungary, Louis II. in his much eſteemed 'Commentarius de Rebus Muſcoviticis' (Baſil, 1571, fol. page 145), where, accidentally mentioning ſome poſt ſtations in Hungary, is a paſſage which merits attention. It is this:—'Quarta (reſpiratio equorum et permutatio) ſed infra Jaurinum miliaribus, in pago *Cotzi*, a quo et rectores curſus nomen acceperunt, *Cotzi* que adhuc promiſcue appellantur.'

"Further, Frederick Noſtitzer, a writer of the ſixteenth century, ſeems to acknowledge, likewiſe, the Hungarian origin of coaches, when, in his Work upon the German War, p. 612, he expreſſes himſelf thus:—'The Emperor Charles V. laid himſelf to ſleep in an Hungarian coach (*gatſchwagen*), as he had the gout."

Further proofs would be unneceſſary; but it may be neceſſary to add a few words upon the immoderate uſe which the Hungarians made of this national invention.

As the coach, even in Hungary, in the middle of the ſixteenth century, was ſomewhat ſcarce, it is no wonder that every Hungarian wiſhed to travel in them, and even to uſe them in the field; and that it was neceſſary to put a ſtop to this abuſe by a law of the land. For this purpoſe, in a decree of 1523, Art. 20, a law runs thus:—"Et quod nobiles unius ſeſſionis per ſingula capta pariter inſurgere et adventare teneantur, et *non in kotſi*, prout plerique ſolent, ſed exercituantium more, vel equites, vel pedites, ut pugnare poſſint, venire ſint obligati."—It is likewiſe worth while, on quoting this act, to add this circumſtance, as a farther ſupport of the opinion of the coach being an Hungarian invention, that, at firſt, we knew not how to name this carriage in Latin, which was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, but by ſimply calling it, as in the Hungarian, *kotſi*, or ſometimes *currum kotſi*.

Some paſſages of the Manuſcript Liſt of the Royal Expenditure of Hungary for the year 1526 may alſo be referred to, of which Father Pray, in the Annal. Reg. Hung. P. U. p. 101, has communicated to us a valuable fragment, where it is ſaid in the note *q*—'Pro ſolutione *kotſy* dati ſunt in cupreis flor. 50;' and in the note *r*. 'Pro expenſis et ſolutione *kotſy* ad Viennam et ex quo Viennæ tandem equum emere debebit, dati ſunt in cupreis floreni 75;' and again in the note *t*, "Pro ſolutione trium curruum *kotſy*, &c."

Since, from theſe teſtimonies, it is ſufficiently evident that the honour of the invention is due to Hungary, and that even the word *kutſche* owes its origin to a place of this ſame name in Hungary, it may ſeem ſurpriſing that Joſeph Benkö ſhould aſſert, in his Tranſylvania, P. I. p. 380, that the Hungarian word *kotſi* is derived from the German word *kutſche*, ſince the thing is quite the reverſe. Even a learned German, a contemporary of King Matthias Corvinus, John Cuſpinianus, properly called Spieſshammer, phyſician and counſellor to the Emperor Maximilian I. and who was, as he ſays himſelf, within the ſpace of five years, ſent twenty-four times to Hungary as ambaſſador, plainly ſays, in his "Diarium de Congreſſu Maximiliani I. Cæs. cum Vladiſlao, Ludovico, et Sigiſmundo, Hungariæ, Bohemiæ, ac Poloniæ Regibus, in Mat. Bel's Adparatus ad Hiſt. Hung. dec. i. monum. vi. p. 292, that *kotſchii* is a native Hungarian word; for when he gives us a deſcription of the ſolemn entry of the Emperor Maximilian I. and the three beforementioned kings into Vienna, of which ceremony he himſelf was an eye-witneſs, and even concerned in, he ſays, as ſomething characteriſtic of the Hungarian pomp, "Vehebantur multi (Hungarorum) in curribus illis velocibus, quibus nomen eſt patria lingua *kottſchi*."

The only remaining difficulty is as to the place where they were firſt invented, and which is called by Broderith *Kotcze*, but by the Baron of Herberſtern, *Cotzi*.—Brederith is ſilent as to the ſituation of this

this place, and to judge according to the ſituation of *Cotzi*, as determined, it can be no other than the market-town *Kitſee*, in the county of Wieſelberg, and the ſmall difference of the two names *Kotzi* and *Kitſee* ought not to diſturb us, for it is highly probable that formerly it was not written and pronounced as it is now, *Kitſee*, but *Kotſee*. At leaſt, in 1515, Cuſpinianus, in his *Diarium*, called this place *Kotſee*, as may be ſeen in Bel, p. 288, where it is ſaid, "Qui (Maximiliani I. Caes. Oratores, in quibus et ipſe Cuſpinianus erat) xiv. die Julii invenerunt Regem Hungariæ Uladiſlaum cum liberis ſuis in quodam caſtro *Kotſee*, cui adjacet Villa prope Danubium." And Mat. Bel. adds the following note (*g*) on the word *Kottſee*.—"Vetus et genuina apud Germanos Köptſinii Moſoniendum oppidi adpellatio, a cœnoſo ſitu, quem Danubii olim deluvia talem faciebant, deducta: jam *Kitſee* vocant. Vide Operis noſtri tom. 5. in Hiſt. Com. Moſonienſis, parte Spe. Memb. 1, Sect. 1, No. 4."

Likewiſe Gerhardus de Roo, librarian in Inſpruck to the Archduke, a writer of the 16th century, mentions this market-town under the name of *Coche*, which, according to the French, and, at that time, the Hungarian manner of reading, muſt be pronounced like *Kottſchee*, in the time of Matt. Corvinus, appears from his cotemporary Bonfinius, who, in dec. iii. lib. 7. writes it likewiſe *Coche*.—"Qui (he ſays) in Ungariæ finibus ad *Cocke* oppidum cum gubernatore conveniunt."

Your learned Correſpondent has given ſo complete an account of the introduction of theſe vehicles of expedition and eaſe into other countries, that it is impoſſible for me to make any addition to it.

Your's, &c. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE little difference in opinion between N. N. and me, on the general nature of the verb *conſider*, ſeems, by his candid acknowledgment in your laſt Number, to be very much diminiſhed. In one reſpect we are ſtill a little at variance.—N. N. originally aſſerted, among other things, that *conſider* was *never* uſed, in a certain ſenſe, by Addiſon, or any elegant writer, without being expreſsly followed by *as*. Although I inſiſted that I did not conſider the uſe of "as" *as* eſſential even in that ſenſe, I did not utterly proſcribe its uſe, or deny, that, in many inſtances, it might be expreſſed with much propriety; and, at the ſame time, I produced a quotation from Addiſon, in direct refutation of his unlimited aſſertion. But N. N. muſt find a better criterion of the truth of any rule of ſyntax, or of the grammatical correctneſs of any expreſſion, than either his own "feeling," be it ever ſo refined, ſince feeling, like ſound, is a very inadequate teſt of ſenſe or of grammatical correctneſs; or the ſuppoſed "indication of not having finiſhed a ſentence;" for, when I ſay, "I conſider the man truly great," I have uttered a complete ſentence, although I may add, "who loves his country." Clauſes may be added to ſentences already complete, without end; and I may ſtill farther continue N. N.'s example, ending with "as the peculiar glory of the Engliſh crown," by adding, "*as* being a friend to the people, and *as* having eſſentially contributed to the permanent eſtabliſhment of their rights, privileges," &c. Neither will the "temporary ambiguity or miſapprehenſion" attending detached ſentences, which may be occaſioned by various circumſtances, militate in any degree againſt their grammatical correctneſs. Otherwiſe he may be compelled to rank among inſtances of not "good writing," ſuch expreſſions as "I *conſider* him *as* a great man," becauſe, perhaps, it may not be immediately obvious whether "great man" refers to "I" or to "him." A ſentence is one clear, diſtinct enunciation of thought; and, according to this definition, "I conſider Alfred (to be) the greateſt of Saxon kings," is a complete ſentence, and ſuſceptible of one plain meaning. Thoſe adjuncts which N. N. calls parenthetical, are merely explanatory, and are joined to the object Alfred by appoſition; and, to diſtinguiſh them from what conſtitutes the *light*, *manner*, or *view*, in which Alfred is conſidered, viz. "the peculiar glory of the Engliſh crown," *as*, for the ſake of perſpicuity, is not unaptly uſed. But I contend, that its expreſs uſe is not eſſential, for that, in an enumeration of circumſtances, the object of conſideration and its adjuncts follow the verb, and the ſentence naturally concludes, without the indiſpenſable aid of *as*, with theſe words which convey and particularly ſpecify the *light*, *view*, or *manner*, in which the object, with all its adjuncts, is to be conſidered. The quotation from the Pſalms ſeems to be perfectly irrelevant. For we are now ſpeaking of the verb *conſider* in a certain figurative ſenſe; whereas, in that verſe, it ſeems to be uſed in the literal ſenſe of *looking at*, *viewing*, *beholding*,

or *observing*, in which *as* is, I believe, never admitted. But I do not perceive the mighty metamorphosis which it must necessarily produce in that verse, were it even introduced. "When I consider (or look up at) the heavens, the work of thy hands," or, "which are the work of thy hands," or, "*as* being the work of thy hands," seem to me so nearly synonimous, that I can see no danger to be apprehended, as resulting from the promiscuous use of these different forms of expression.

The truth is, and N. N. does not seem fully aware of it, that *as*, though generally ranked among particles, was originally a pronoun, of similar import to *it*, *that*, or *which*; and the propriety of its original, distinctive appellation is particularly obvious in some sentences, in which it is used as a nominative or an accusative.—Ex. As a nominative: "The contents are *as* follow;" i. e. are (those) *which* follow; not very different from the expression without *as*, "the contents follow." As an accusative: "The same action *as* (or *which*, both being often omitted by ellipsis) he considered bad, was highly extolled." In the same manner, when I say, "I consider him *as* a good man," if the ellipsis is fully supplied, the words will run thus: "I consider him (to be) *what* a good man is," or rather, "I consider him (to be that) *which* I consider a good man to be," an expression not essentially different from "I consider him to be a good man." So that, upon the whole, the absence or presence of this little monosyllable has necessarily little, if any, influence upon the establishment of the figurative meaning of the verb *consider*. In the same way it is that we find *esteem*, *account*, *reckon* &c in daily use, with or without *as*, their respective intrinsic significations undergoing thereby little or no alteration. But, being afraid that you and your readers will *consider* the subject trite, or, *as* having been nearly exhausted, I shall add not a word more, than that I am, with great consideration, Sir,

Your's, &c. J. G.

Crouch-End, July 4, 1805.

P. S. In my last, you make me say, *controvertible* expressions. I certainly meant, and believe did write, *convertible* expressions.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the speculations of our periodical critics I have observed one maintained with considerable confidence, relative to the supposed danger of the English Ecclesiastical Establishment from the rapid advance of Methodism. This is a point of sufficient interest and curiosity to deserve the discussion even of those who are indifferent as to the religious systems which might be finally triumphant in the contest; and I shall request the indulgence of one or two of your pages for the purpose.

That the Church of England might remain the same with respect to her hierarchy, her liturgy, and her emoluments (in which her essence properly consists), were the doctrinal principles of the Methodists to become universally prevalent, no argument, I conceive, is necessary to prove. Their doctrines, indeed, are alleged to be strictly those of her Articles; and however Calvinistical these may be, they seem to have no repugnance to ally themselves with clerical dignities and good livings. The danger, then, if any, will not arise from Methodistical churchmen, but from Methodists turned Dissenters; that is, from those who, more zealous for doctrines than for rites and ordinances, when unprovided with spiritual food to their taste in their parish-churches, will seek it in meetings and conventicles. And it cannot be doubted, that if the Church itself neglects to supply her members with that kind of instruction which experience demonstrates to be the most acceptable to the majority, she will find herself deserted by numbers, notwithstanding the attractions of outward splendour and public authority. But, not to mention that her ministers have the remedy in their own hands whenever they chuse to preach conformably to their subscribed Articles of Faith, should even the worst happen, and the majority of serious believers in the kingdom become separatists, I do not see that the ecclesiastical establishment would be more endangered than many other establishments, which are supported rather as sources of emolument to a few, than as useful or necessary to the community. All the great families in the nation, who (as the Bishop of Landaff well observes) are reversionary-proprietors of the church-revenues, would continue to support a system by which so many younger sons and dependents are amply provided for. All the petty gentry would wish for the continuance of a lucrative profession, to which they can devote part of their families at a moderate cost. All those who, from political system, are friends to that pomp which imposes on the vulgar and awes them into submission, would deprecate the destruction of a splendid

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did piece of ſtate-machinery. With ſuch a number of potent allies, the Church can never fall but in ſome grand convulſion of the State, againſt which no defences are available. Even now her maintenance is far from being voluntary on the part of the contributors; for there is ſcarcely a farmer in the kingdom who does not execrate the payment of tythes; yet no attempts even to procure an alteration of the mode have had any chance of ſucceſs. It is now reckoned ſound doctrine to hold that the revenues of the Church ſtand on juſt the ſame ground of legality as the eſtates of individuals; and ſuch is the tender care of her welfare, that, in every commutation of property, ſpecial proviſion is made that ſhe ſhall loſe nothing, but may gain as much as ſhe can.

The ſtate of the Church of Ireland is a ſtriking example of the advantageous poſition occupied by an eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment. Although it is the church only of (probably) the tenth part of the people, it is endowed as if providing for the religious wants of the whole iſland. This circumſtance is, indeed, grievouſly complained of, and has been a principal cauſe of the diſturbances of that country; but in none of the conciliatory plans has it been propoſed to take one ſingle living from the Iriſh Proteſtant Church, and give it to the Catholic; and the utmoſt that has been conceded has been the juſtice of permitting an *additional* levy of public money for the Catholic and Preſbyterian clergy of Ireland. In the late Catholic Petition, it might be obſerved, that particular care was taken to diſavow any intention of touching the revenues of the Proteſtant Church. Now, it can hardly be conceived, that, at any period, the Methodiſtical Diſſenters of England will become proportionally ſo numerous and powerful as the ſeparatiſts from the national Church of Ireland.

One event alone would bring on danger to the Church from a ſtrong Methodiſtical party—an unadviſed perſecution! Let high-churchmen, in this their hour of triumph, beware of a meaſure to which ſome zealots ſeem deſirous of urging them. Many circumſtances tend to ſhow that there is in this nation, rational and enlightened as ſome think it, a latent germ of fanaticiſm, to the expanſion of which favourable occaſions alone are wanting. Perſecution, even of the moderate kind that the preſent times would allow, could not fail to give life and vigour to this germ, and no one can foreſee the limit of its growth. As quiet diſſidents, the Methodiſts, however numerous, are not to be feared; as provoked and injured ſectaries, they might be rendered really formidable. Your's, &c.

POLITES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will have the goodneſs to inſert the following addreſs in your next publication, which will oblige, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Newcaſtle, SARAH HODGSON.
June 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Annual Review.

SIR,

IN your Preface to the third volume of the Annual Review you obſerve, "That among the beſt friends of this undertaking are to be ranked thoſe who have favoured the Editor with their opinions on the errors which have here and there inſinuated themſelves into the two firſt volumes." After reading the above remark, I can have little heſitation in concluding, that perſons who may point out the errors of the volume now before the public, will be equally entitled to the approbation of the editor. In the article you have inſerted under the title of "Bewick's Britiſh Birds," a kind of hiſtory is given of thoſe publications, together with the Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, (of the latter book I am a proprietor) where the circumſtances attending each publication are ſo blended together, that it is impoſſible an indifferent reader *can* diſcriminate to which each remark attaches.

It is the lot of all editors to be impoſed on by correſpondents at a diſtance, and if you are tenacious of being the faithful reporter of the hiſtory either of works, authors, or articles, &c. before your next publication I will ſend you ſuch documents as will enable you to correct "the errors which have inſinuated themſelves into" your laſt volume (under the above head); by which you will be convinced that Mr. Bewick was neither the original projector nor author of either the "Hiſtory of Quadrupeds," or the firſt volume of the "Hiſtory of Birds;" and likewiſe by what means his genius as an artiſt was firſt brought into celebrity. If ſuch things are thought of ſufficient conſequence to be laid before the public, ſurely the genuine circumſtances are moſt

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worthy of notice. Mr. Bewick was employed merely as the engraver or wood-cutter, and that he ſhould be held up in the article now under conſideration as the *firſt* and *ſole* mover of the concern, together with the inſidious uſe which has been made to me of your remarks on the ſubject, by a friend of Mr. Bewick's, leave no doubt in my mind from what ſource you have had the communication. But how you can have been induced to lay down a plan to injure me, requires an explanation: you obſerve, "if, therefore, he (meaning Mr. Bewick) cannot come to a ſettlement with thoſe who retain a right in the former volume, we truſt he will be induced to compoſe it anew, or in other words, to make a compilation, differing in form and language from the firſt." My late huſband paid his proportion or ſhare of expence both to the perſon who compiled and arranged the letter-preſs of the work; or, in other words, the author's charge for his labours, as he did for the expence of the wood-engravings — therefore both equally belong to me. After ſtating that Mr. Beilby had diſpoſed of his intereſt in the concern, you likewiſe obſerve, "that Mr. Bewick's right in the wood-cuts muſt be entire, as he has ſince publiſhed them ſeparately." By an indifferent reader this obſervation would undoubtedly be conſidered as appertaining to the Hiſtory of Quadrupeds. I am almoſt certain that he has not publiſhed the Figures of the *Quadrupeds* ſeparately. Although the figures of the firſt volume of the Hiſtory of Birds were printed at my office, at the joint expence of Meſſrs. Beilby and Bewick, I am not unacquainted with the nice honour the London publiſhers obſerve, in not interfering with each other's property, even after the copy-right expires. Few men know the nature of literary property better than you, I ſhould ſuppoſe; yet how you, Sir, could deliberately lay down directions, whereby a perſon might elude the laws of the land, and render me an *act of injuſtice*, by robbing me of the profits ariſing from the property (which I hold in truſt for my family) both as a printer and a bookſeller, has really aſtoniſhed me, and I feel it my duty THUS PUBLICLY TO CALL UPON YOU FOR AN EXPLANATION. I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that I have uſed every endeavour in my power to have the Hiſtory of Quadrupeds out to preſs, and "if the public have ſuſtained a loſs" by the book having been ſo long out of print, I have the ſatisfaction to ſay, I am not to blame.

SARAH HODGSON,
Widow and Executrix of Solomon Hodgſon.

Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, June 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a book which the celebrity of its reputed author induced me lately to read, I mean, "Hints for Forming the Character of a Young Princeſs," I find amongſt much miſcellaneous matter, the following criticiſm on the poetry of a neighbouring nation, which, as it appears to me to be founded entirely on a miſapprehenſion of its nature, I ſhall make the ſubject of a few remarks. The author ſays, ſpeaking of the Tragedies of Racine, "They poſſeſs, though conveyed in the poor vehicle of French verſification, all the dramatic requiſites;" and to the obſervation is ſubjoined the following note:—"It is a curious circumſtance in the hiſtory of French dramatic poetry, that the meaſure uſed by their beſt poets in their ſublimeſt tragedies is the *anapæſtic*, which in our language is not only the lighteſt and moſt undignified of all the poetic meaſures, but is ſtill more degraded by being chiefly applied to burleſque ſubjects. It is amuſing to an Engliſh ear to hear the Burrhus of Racine, the Cid of Corneille, and the Oroſmane and Oreſtes of Voltaire, declaim, philoſophize, ſigh, and rave, in the preciſe meaſure of

"A cobler there was, and he liv'd in a ſtall." Vol. ii. p. 185.

Upon this I would obſerve, in the firſt place, that it is not very modeſt or very candid in us to condemn, becauſe we do not perceive any beauty in it, that ſtructure of verſification which has given great delight to the ears of a poliſhed and highly cultivated nation at the period of its greateſt refinement. If the French find a peculiar ſweetneſs and harmony in the verſes of Racine, a harmony which, in their opinion, no ſubſequent author has been able fully to come up to; if they feel as much difference between his lines and thoſe of an ordinary poem, as we do between the moſt finiſhed lines of Pope and thoſe of the moſt careleſs verſifier; if their verſe evidently admits of great ſkill and art in the conſtruction of it; if their poetry has been formed and poliſhed by degrees along with their critical taſte, from the firſt rude efforts

ſorts of Marot and Ronſard, to its acknowledged perfection in the works of Racine and Boileau, in the ſame manner as our own has been improved from the times of Chaucer to what it is in the preſent day; if all theſe preſumptions of excellence concur, would it not be fairer to ſay, that we do not reliſh their verſification becauſe we do not underſtand it, than to ſuppoſe, that what a whole nation highly values has no merit. I know very well, that ſcarcely any Engliſhman does reliſh French verſification; but I know alſo, that, to enter into the beauties of a foreign language, and particularly the rythm, requires to have been familiar with it almoſt from infancy, not only as ſubmitted to the eye in books, but to the ear in actual recitation. I would put an Engliſhman to this teſt. Laying aſide all opinion of the beauty, does he appreciate the difference of the verſification of Racine, of Boileau, of De Lille, as readily and completely as the French themſelves do? If he does not, it is plain there is a ſomething which he does not enter into, and in that ſomething probably conſiſts the charm. But what I chiefly have to remark upon, is the aſſertion in the note, that the French meaſure is *anapæſtic*.—Your readers, Sir, know, if they know any thing of the matter, that Latin verſe conſiſts of feet, regulated according to quantity, and that an *anapæſt* is made up of two ſhort ſyllables and a long one, which long ſyllable is pronounced in the ſame time with the other two, and that the number of ſyllables in a line of mixt feet may vary provided the ſame quantity is preſerved. They alſo know, that in our language we have no proper quantity, and that therefore the idea of feet, when transferred to Engliſh verſe, is not perfectly accurate. We have, however, accent, which in ſome meaſure juſtifies the application of the term, as it enables us to produce a varied harmony, by dwelling on ſome ſyllables and ſliding over others; producing nearly the ſame effect with the fixed quantity of the Latins and Greeks, though not ſo entirely as to allow us to depart from the number of ſyllables required in each line. Thus the line quoted by the author may be ſcanned ſo as, without much impropriety, to be termed anapæſtic:

*Fŏr à cōblĕr thĕre wās | ănd hĕ livĕd ĭn ă ſtāll.**

* I have ſupplied the word *for* to make the firſt foot compleat.

But what analogy can there be between this and the French verſification, ſince it is well known the French have no accent? The greateſt difficulty which an Engliſhman meets with in ſpeaking French—a difficulty more than all the genders and all the rules of grammar, is to get rid of his accent. If he imagines the verſes of Racine are to be read in the ſame galloping meaſure with the ditty of the cobler, becauſe they conſiſt of the ſame number of ſyllables, he knows nothing of French pronunciation. The argument lies in a ſhort compaſs: neither the Engliſh nor French languages have proper quantity. The only way by which we can have a line compoſed of the anapæſt, or any other foot, is by means of accent. The French have no accent; conſequently their verſe is not anapæſtic. If, notwithſtanding, any perſon poſſeſſes an ear ſo very Engliſh as to find it amuſing to purſue this fancied reſemblance between the Burrhus of Racine, the Cid of Corneille, &c. and the aforeſaid Cobler, I can only ſay, that, as far as the verſe is concerned, it is the only amuſement he is likely to derive from them. I have only to add, that I ſhould not have noticed a remark thrown out in a book written for a very different purpoſe, but that I believe the miſtake to be a common one; and I would juſt hint, that the merit of the French poets, and of all their other authors, is exactly the ſame whether we happen to be at war or at peace with the nation.

Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ſpirit and flavour of *malt-liquor* ſo materially depending on its being kept *air-tight* in the caſk, it is no wonder that the ingenuity of workmen has been employed in contriving various kinds of *vents*, to obviate the inconveniencies of the wooden ſpile. I have tried all the different kinds that I could procure, but found them every one liable to objection. To remedy their defects, I offer the following idea of *a vent on a new conſtruction*, which I hope to ſee ſoon reduced to practice by ſome one or other of the Birmingham manufacturers—viz. *a ſmall cock*, exactly on the ſame principle as a common wine or ſpirit cock, differing only in ſize, and in having (like the preſent braſs vents) a ſcrew on the end which is to enter the vent-hole of the caſk. The curved nozzle not being neceſſary, the pipe

pipe may be caſt ſtraight: and, if thought worth while, a cap may be ſcrewed on the outer end, to keep off any dirt which may happen to fall from the roof of the cellar; one or two air-holes being drilled in the ſide—*above* the key, of courſe.

Should any mechanic think proper to adopt this hint, I hope he will take care that theſe cocks ſhall have *a ſtop*, as the town-made cocks uſually have, that a perſon may know by *the feel* whether he has exactly ſhut the vent, or not: otherwiſe, in a dark cellar, or under the hand of a perſon who were not very careful, they would probably be worſe than any of the braſs vents now in uſe: whereas, with a proper ſtop, they will, in my humble opinion, be far preferable to the others, and perfectly ſafe; ſince, to give air to the caſk, the perſon will have only to turn the key ſuddenly to the oppoſite ſide, and, if that be not ſufficient for the intended draught, to turn it back again, leaving the caſk air-tight at each turn.

Should any maſter apprehend that his ſervant may neglect to turn the key home to the ſtop, he may faſten to the croſs-piece of the key a ſmall *bar* of ſome inches in length, with *a weight* at the projecting end, ſo that the ſervant will only have to raiſe the bar with a touch of the finger, and immediately let it fall again; which it will not fail to do, if the weight be ſufficient, and the cock kept well greaſed in the joint. The greaſing will moreover contribute to its air-tightneſs.

I am, Sir,

Your Conſtant Reader,

Iſlington, July 1, 1805. J. CAREY.

P. S. I avail myſelf of this opportunity, to obſerve (in anſwer to numerous inquiries from acquaintance and ſtrangers) that *I* am *not* the perſon, who, under the title of "*Dr. Carey*," has recently advertiſed certain "*Reſtorative Drops*" and "*Egyptian Ointment*;" that I know nothing of thoſe medicines; and that I neither have nor ever had any concern, directly or indirectly, in the compoſition, ſale, or profits, of any medicine whatever.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a new edition of the works of Dr. Jortin is about to make its appearance, permit me to point out an error in p. 196. vol. 2. of his Tracts Philological, &c. 1790, in 8vo. where the Doctor ſays the following lines in the firſt ode of Horace ſhould be pointed thus:—

Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
Collegiſſe juvat, metâque fervidis
Evitatâ rotis, palmaque nobilis,
Terrarum Dominos evehit ad Deos, &c.

It is impoſſible that the Doctor ſhould have written *metâ* and *evitatâ* in the ablative caſe here, yet ſo they are, in total defiance of metre, in both lines.

Among the maxims and reflections at the cloſe of the ſame volume, p. 534, is the following:—"In the eccleſiaſtical edifice, the ſtones, which ſupport the whole, are placed loweſt: the gilded weathercock ſhines at the top, and ſhifts about with the wind." Compare this with p. 483. vol. 1. of the Harleian Miſcellany, where, in the Curate's Conference, or a Diſcourſe betwixt Two Scholars, both of them relating their hard Condition, and conſulting which way to mend it," one of them obſerves—(Mr. P.) "It is a ſtrange world that they (the rectors, &c.) ſhould flouriſh and flow in wealth for doing nothing, and the poor curates that do all, can get nothing," &c.—Mr. N. "You ſpeak truth, I will maintain it, that our Doctor differs not much from the weathercock on the church ſteeple: for as it is placed higheſt, ſays nothing, and turns as the wind, ſo he, &c.—Oh fine weathercock!"

In vol. 4. p. 404. of Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, Dr. Jortin cenſures St. Gregory for his want of taſte, accuſing him of burning the claſſics, &c. Compare this with Tiraboſchi Iſtor. della Letteratur. Ital. tom. 5. p. 166. ed. 8vo. who gives a different account of St. Gregory, and vindicates him with ſucceſs.

Permit me to add, that in theſe caſual remarks nothing diſreſpectful to the memory of Dr. J. is intended, whoſe virtues and talents muſt command univerſal reſpect and admiration, "while any virtue or any praiſe remains."

J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT Reader would recommend to Meſſrs. Todd and Co. of Cannon-place, Hull, to preſent one of their ſmall machines for bruiſing corn, &c. or a model of it, to the Royal Inſtitution, Albemarle-ſtreet, where it would be inſpected by many people, and, if found uſeful, would be generally adopted. Orders are ſeldom given for machinery till the parties are well ſatisfied of their utility.

T.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE great importance of the inquiry inſtituted by Sir J. Banks relative to the blight in wheat, muſt be univerſally acknowledged, ſince all are intereſted in the production of the article either as growers or conſumers. As a member of the former claſs, I ſhall, with the higheſt deference for the opinions of one ſo well qualified in ſome reſpects as Sir Joſeph Banks is, to write on the ſubject, preſume to make a few remarks which occurred to me in the peruſal of his pamphlet, and which are, for the moſt part, the reſult of my experience as a practical farmer. It appears to me to be neceſſary to diſtinguiſh with more preciſion than is uſually done the different diſeaſes to which wheat is liable; and this is a miſtake which Sir Joſeph appears to me to have fallen into, by taking for granted that the blight, ſmut, mildew, and ruſt, are one and the ſame diſeaſe. By the ſmut I underſtand what the millers generally term bladders, filled with a black nauſeous powder, and are found in the ſame place where the kernel of wheat ſhould be produced; but the blight, or mildew, does not, like the ſmut, wholly periſh or transform the corn from what it ſhould be, but merely occaſions a greater or leſs diminution of its farinaceous ſubſtance as it may be more or leſs affected by the blight. The mildew, too, generally affects every ear of corn in ſome meaſure; ſo that, where a piece of wheat is much affected with it, it is difficult to find an ear perfectly ſound; but the direct contrary is obſerved of the diſeaſe called ſmut, the kernels in thoſe ears being wholly periſhed, while the ſurrounding ones are uninjured.

On the ſubject of brining and liming wheat, as a preparation for ſowing, it is a fact frequently obſerved, that where, by accident, or deſignedly by way of experiment, a ſmall quantity of wheat has been ſown dry, or without any preparation whatever, a larger quantity of ſmutty ears have been produced than could be obſerved in any other part of the ſame field ſown with wheat prepared in the uſual way. Another important fact is, that old wheat, or that grown the harveſt preceding the laſt, may be, and uſually is, ſown without any preparation, and without fear of ſmut.

I apprehend Sir Joſeph to have fallen into a great error in recommending the "ſeeds of wheat ſo lean and ſhrivelled that ſcarce any flour fit for the manufacture of bread can be obtained by grinding them," as preferable to the faireſt and plumpeſt ſample that can be obtained; for with all due deference to Sir Joſeph, the number of plants raiſed in pots in a hot-houſe from a certain number of ſhrivelled wheat-kernels, does not ſo much as prove they would have vegetated in the open ground during the heavy and chilling autumnal rains, much leſs have ſurvived the ſeverity of a long winter. Another ſtrong reaſon for rejecting the offal corn which Sir J. ſeems to recommend for ſeed, when happily the farmer has no blighted ones to ſow, is the difficulty, not to ſay impoſſibility, of cleaning it from the noxious ſeeds which are almoſt always to be found with it.

AN ESSEX FARMER.

June 12, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* TRIP *from* ALEXANDRIA *to* ROSETTA. *Extracted from the* JOURNAL *of an* OFFICER *who ſerved with the* BRITISH ARMY *in* EGYPT *in* 1801.

THE French having capitulated, and having, in conſequence, no longer the fear of battle, murder, and ſudden death before my eyes, I projected a jaunt to Roſetta, and on the morning of the 9th of September, accompanied by my friend W——, ſet out on horſeback for that place. The diſtance from our camp (that weſt of Alexandria) is about forty miles. Our firſt ſtage was to Aboukir Bay, ſeventeen miles, where we had to croſs a ferry. Arrived on the oppoſite ſhore, we proceeded about four miles further, when we halted, to refreſh ourſelves and horſes, at an old caſtle called a caravanſera, in which a few dragoons were quartered.—Having ſtaid here a ſufficient time, we proceeded to accompliſh the remaining nineteen miles of our journey. The road lies cloſe to the ſea-ſide, and the ride would have been pleaſant, had it not been for the great number of human bodies which were lying on the beach in different ſtates of putrefaction and decay. Some appeared to have been drowned, others killed in battle, and ſeveral to have been thrown from on board ſhip in their hammocks, without having had ſufficient ballaſt to ſink them. About half-way between the caravanſera and Roſetta is a globular building, ſerving as a ſhelter to travellers, and cloſe to it a well of tolerable water. Theſe wells and buildings, I am told, are to be found in certain places, well known to the Arabs, throughout all the deſerts in this country

When you come cloſe upon Roſetta, the

the eye, which has for months ſeen nothing but the moſt ſterile ſandy wilderneſs (and ſuch had been my caſe), is highly gratified by the appearance of ſome beautiful green woods and fields, which lie on the oppoſite ſide of the Nile, in the country called the Delta, which is the garden of Lower Egypt, and is encircled by two branches of the river. The Nile is, at this place, a noble river, and adds greatly to the beauty of the proſpect. After enjoying this ſcene for a few minutes, we entered the town of Roſetta. The entrance I thought extremely narrow, and perceiving that it continued ſo from one lane to another, I requeſted an officer (whom we had accidentally met with, and who was good enough to take upon himſelf the office of guide), to lead us more through the larger ſtreets; but what was my ſurpriſe when he told me in anſwer, that we were actually at that moment in the principal ſtreet of the town. I am ſure I ſpeak greatly within bounds when I ſay it does not exceed three yards in breadth. On each ſide there are ſhops, in which were diſplayed various kinds of merchandize. After paſſing, or rather forcing, our way through a great number of theſe dirty lanes, we at laſt, greatly to our ſatisfaction, arrived at a coffee-houſe which had been lately opened by an Italian. Here we were fortunate enough to meet with ſome old acquaintances, who held a ſmall meſs in the houſe, which they kindly invited us to join, and it was here that I partook of the firſt decent (I had almoſt ſaid wholeſome) dinner ſince my arrival in Egypt. Having regaled ourſelves at the coffee-houſe till bed-time, we retired to the quarters of our friends, where I contrived to ſleep very ſound, notwithſtanding the buzzing of an innumerable hoſt of muſquitoes. When I awoke in the morning, I found that the muſquitoes had been tolerably merciful; but, reaching my clothes to dreſs, I perceived them to be literally covered over by a crowd of ſmall fleas, which I was more than two hours in clearing away. As for poor W. his face, when he made his appearance in the morning, was exactly like that of a perſon violently afflicted with the ſmall-pox, and his whole body was in the ſame condition. After getting our breakfaſts, we ſallied forth to ſee the lions.—The firſt place we entered was a moſque, in which ſervice was then being performed; but our feet were ſcarcely over the threſhold before three or four Turks came up to us, and in great tribulation pointed out the impropriety of our entering their houſe of religion with our boots on. It was in vain we endeavoured to explain to them that the taking off of hats was with us an act of equal reverence and humility as the going barefooted with them. Nothing would do; and, after ſome time ſpent in expoſtulation, we were obliged to retire. During the time we did remain, however, I had an opportunity of ſeeing their prieſt. He was hung up in a ſort of cage, in the ſteeple, or rather tower, of the moſque, where he was hallooing as loud as the ſtouteſt pair of ſtentorian lungs I ever heard would enable him.—He ſeemed to uſe but one word; and, when he was out of breath (which, to do him juſtice, was very ſeldom), the audience were good enough to relieve him.—This ſort of devotion is practiſed every four hours. The place itſelf was mean and filthy in the extreme.

In retreating from the moſque, I beheld a female for the firſt time ſince my arrival in Egypt; and had it been the laſt, I ſhould have had little to regret, for ſhe was not

"Bleſs'd with ſtately Juno's mien,
Nor ſhap'd like winning Beauty's Queen!"

but, on the contrary, was a great tall raw-boned woman, covered with a dirty blanket, and dreſſed altogether very much like the ſquaws of North America. She had but one eye viſible, the remainder of her face being covered with a long thick cloth, which a private of dragoons very aptly and characteriſtically denominated a noſe-bag. This cuſtom of hiding the face is univerſal amongſt the Turkiſh and Arabian women in this country. They are not, however, all ſuch formidable Patagonian figures as the one I was unfortunate enough to encounter firſt; but I believe none of them have the ſmalleſt pretenſions to beauty.

Roſetta is very populous; but, from its preſent fluctuating ſtate I do not ſuppoſe it poſſible to make a correct eſtimate of the number of its inhabitants; they may probably amount to ten thouſand: this is, however, merely conjecture. The men have a general appearance of bad health, and are extremely indolent. They ſit croſs-legged at their doors almoſt the whole day, ſmoking, drinking coffee, and playing at a game which appears very ſimilar to cheſs. The narrowneſs of the ſtreets I have already mentioned. The houſes are in general large and lofty: the lower parts of them are but ſeldom occupied, as the inhabitants reſide up three or four pairs of ſtairs for the benefit of the

air. This town has a ſort of police.—There are watchmen who parade the ſtreets every half hour during the night, to appriſe the inhabitants of their ſafety from fire. There are alſo large ciſterns in different parts of the town, which are filled with water at day-light every morning for the uſe of the public. All the water drank here is from the Nile, and, though not ill flavoured, is ſo thick as to be extremely unpleaſant to the ſight.—They have looms in Roſetta with which they manufacture coarſe kinds of cotton and linen. There are alſo blackſmiths, ſhoemakers, taylors, &c. Some of the inhabitants turn very neatly in ivory and wood. The machine is extremely ſmall and ſimple, and is kept in motion by the toes, which are alſo of great uſe to them in guiding the chiſſel.

Early on the ſecond morning after my arrival here, I rode out to ſee the army which had lately arrived from the Eaſt Indies, under the command of Major-General Baird. The diſtance was about three miles, and the road beautiful. On one ſide was the Nile, and on the other gardens, in which were growing oranges lemons, bananas, dates, figs, and grapes. The army fortunately were under arms: it conſiſted of a regiment of native artillery, two corps of Sepoys, and four Britiſh regiments, the whole amounting to about four thouſand men. The Sepoys were ſtout active-looking men, were extremely clean and well dreſſed, and had a very warlike appearance. The whole army was in a high ſtate of diſcipline.

During my ſtay here I had an opportunity of ſeeing the funeral of a man who had died of the plague. The body was preceded by ſix or eight men ſinging a ſort of pſalm-tune: the words they uſed I did not at that time underſtand, but have ſince learned their interpretation to be, "There is but one God, and Mahomet is Prophet." A great number of women were following the corpſe, who ſeemed to try which could make the moſt hideous noiſe. In this agreeable concert they were joined by every perſon they paſſed, and by all who accidentally met the proceſſion. Theſe boiſterous lamentations, I was told, are only adopted when the deceaſed has been carried off by the plague. On other occaſions they are conducted to the grave with very little ceremony. There are here church-yards and tomb-ſtones as in Europe."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is not, at preſent, my intention to enter fully into the hiſtory of the barrow or tumulus of the ancients, but only to point out a remarkable variety which I diſcovered in one I cauſed to be opened.

Dartmoor, a wild and waſte tract of land, of great extent, in Devonſhire, contains many hills of very conſiderable elevation, whoſe ſummits are crowned by a great number of barrows or tumuli, conſtructed with large blocks and fragments of granite (provincially termed moor-ſtone), every where met with in vaſt quantities.

On opening one, in the ſummer of 1802, of very large dimenſions, nearly twenty feet high, I was ſtruck with the great peculiarity of its formation. We began by opening the apex, and in this manner gradually deſcended nearly ten feet, when I was extremely ſurpriſed to meet with the natural karn, which had not been diſturbed; fortunately, on further examination, we were enabled to get lower, by one of its ſides, which exhibited a ſmooth ſurface (comparatively ſpeaking), vertically placed; getting ſtill lower, a moſt curious arrangement preſented itſelf—a kind of cell or Kiſtvaen, formed by a number of columnar pieces of granite, having one end reſting on a ledge of the natural karn, whilſt the other was ſupported by a ſort of wall of ſtones, piled on each other, of a ſemicircular ſhape, joining the rock at each extremity. Nothing was found in this cavity except a ſmall quantity of dark coloured aſhes, and ſome bony fragments, known to anatomiſts, by being the occipital bone of the cranium, and ſmall portions of the radius and ulna, of the human body.

I have had ſeveral others opened in this neighbourhood, but never found any like the one under conſideration. They were all of the general mode of conſtruction, and differed only in the form of the Kiſtvaen, and nature of their contents; which were, in one or two inſtances, deſerving particular notice. I ſhall not, however, treſpaſs on the reader's patience by any further remark on them in this paper.

I do not recollect ever hearing of a barrow of a ſimilar conſtruction having been examined; but ſhould I be miſtaken, I have only to add, that this inſtance muſt be conſidered as a further confirmation of the varied ſtructure of the barrow.

April 14, 1805. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GLEANINGS *in* NATURAL HISTORY.

No. I.

THE ARABIAN CAMEL.

IN the *Menagerie du Muſeum* at Paris there are two Arabian camels, which were given to the Republic, in the year 1798, by the Dey of Algiers. At the time of their arrival they were about three years of age. Their hair was almoſt white, except on the top of the hunch, where it was ſomewhat red. They are now become of a darker or greyiſh-red colour.—In Egypt the grey ones are thought the ſtrongeſt. There are ſome camels that are black and white, but they are very ſcarce. The male eats thirty pounds weight of hay in a day, and the female twenty: each of them is allowed a pail of water a day.

There are likewiſe in the Menagerie two Bactrian camels, each with two hunches on its back; and it is ſuppoſed that they are at leaſt fifty years of age.—They are both males, and were formerly employed on particular occaſions to draw a carriage. They always ſleep with their eyes open.—*La Ménagerie du Muſeum National d'Hiſtoire Naturelle.*

THE SLOW LEMUR.

Several of theſe little animals (not larger than a ſmall cat) have at different times been brought into England; and the collections both at the Tower of London and Exeter 'Change have frequently been enriched by them. In our climate it is neceſſary to keep them very warm; and ſo extremely tender are they, that no care or attention has hitherto been able to preſerve them in life for more than two or three years.—They have never been known to breed in this country. Their uſual food in confinement is bread and milk; but they are moſt fond of fruit. From their conſtant inclination to climbing, they are generally kept in high wire cages, ſimilar in ſhape to thoſe adopted for parrots; and during the greater part of their waking hours they amuſe themſelves in climbing round the ſides, and to the perches placed in different parts acroſs. They ſleep in the day rolled up ſomewhat like a ball, and regularly awake juſt as the evening begins to ſet in. Their eyes, like thoſe of a cat, ſhine in the dark. They are ſufficiently gentle to admit of perſons handling them; but whenever they are ſuddenly rouſed from ſleep, they ſnap at the fingers of the intruder with great appearance of ill-temper. By moſt of the keepers of wild beaſts theſe animals are denominated *ſloths*. There are none at this time either in the Tower or at Exeter 'Change, but there is one at Brookes's Menagerie, Haymarket.

THE LION.

Claude Jannequin, in his Voyage to Senegal, relates a ſingular ſtory of a combat betwixt one of the Mooriſh chiefs and a lion, on the bank of the Niger, of which he ſtates himſelf to have been an eye-witneſs. This Prince took Jannequin and his ſuite to a place adjoining upon a large wood, much infeſted by wild beaſts, and directed them to mount into the trees. Then getting on his horſe, and taking along with him three ſpears and a dagger, he entered the wood, where he ſoon found a lion, which he wounded in the buttock. The enraged animal ſprang with great fury at his aſſailant, who, by a feigned flight, drew him where the company before whom he was to exhibit, were ſtationed. He then turned his horſe, and in a moment darted a ſecond ſpear at him, which pierced his body. He alighted, and the lion, now grown furious, advanced with open jaws to devour him, but he received the animal on the point of his third ſpear, which he forced into his gullet; then at one leap ſpringing acroſs his body, he cut open his throat with the dagger. In this conteſt the Moor exhibited ſo great a degree of agility and addreſs, that he received no other wound than a ſlight ſcratch on the thigh.

DOGS.

Theſe animals are ſo reſpected by many of the Mahometans, that, in ſome of the towns in the Levant, large endowments have often been given by will for the maintaining of a certain number of dogs and cats; and at Conſtantinople there are perſons regularly paid to ſee the intention of the donors put in execution of feeding them in the ſtreets. For this purpoſe, alſo, in ſeveral of the towns, people ſtation themſelves at the corners of the ſtreets to ſell victuals for dogs. Some of the Turks, out of charity, have them cured of wounds that they happen accidentally to receive, but particularly of the mange, with which theſe creatures are here miſerably afflicted towards the end of their life. Yet with all this attention and all this charity towards the animals, the Turks have a rooted deteſtation for them, and in a time of peſtilence they kill as many as they can find, imagining that it is theſe *unclean* creatures which infect the air.—*Tourneſort's Voyage into the Levant, vol. ii. p. 62.*

THE

THE OSTRICH.

An oſtrich that was kept in the *Ménagerie du Muſeum* at Paris, devoured in its food ſtones, pieces of metal, and various other things equally indigeſtible. This animal was known to take at one time near a pound weight of ſtones, pieces of copper and iron.

In the year 1801, a female oſtrich, during two months, laid ſix eggs, three of which were without any ſhell. One of them, which was perfect, was as large as thoſe laid by the animals in their native climates, was immediately weighed, and it was found equal to two pounds and fourteen ounces. Two of the eggs were cooked, and they were thought to be preferable in flavour to thoſe of a poultry-hen.—*La Ménagerie du Muſeum National d'Hiſtoire Naturelle.*

THE MOCKING-BIRD.

This well-known inhabitant of the woods of North America is ſaid to be ſo ſhy, that if any perſon diſcover its neſt, and only look at the eggs, it immediately forſakes it. The young ones require great care in being bred up in confinement. If they are taken from the mother, and put into a cage near the place where they are found, ſhe feeds them for a few days; but ſeeing no hopes of ſetting them at liberty, ſhe at laſt flies entirely away. It often happens that the young ones ſoon afterwards die, and doubtleſs in a great meaſure from the loſs of their natural food. It is, however, a ſuppoſition among the the common people, that the laſt time the mother brings food, ſhe finds means to poiſon them, in order the ſooner to deliver them from from ſlavery and wretchedneſs. Theſe birds remain all ſummer in the colonies, but retire in the autumn to the more ſouthern parts of America, where they paſs the winter months.—*Kalm's Travels into North America, vol.* i. *p.* 218.

THE FLAMINGO.

Dampier ſaw a few flamingos in the Cape de Verd Iſlands. He attempted to ſhoot ſome of them, but they were ſo ſhy and timid that he found this a very difficult thing to do. He informs us, that the fleſh both of the old and young ones was very lean and black, yet that it was good eating, and neither taſted fiſhy, nor was otherwiſe unpleaſant.

He ſays, that when many of them are ſtanding together by the ſide of a pond, they have very much the appearance, at the diſtance of half or three quarters of a mile, of a brick wall, for their feathers are of the colour of new red bricks, and they often range themſelves in ſtrait lines.

The young ones are at firſt of a light grey, and, as their wing-feathers ſpring out, they become darker; but they do not attain their proper colour nor their uſual beautiful ſhape till they are at leaſt ten or eleven months old.—*Dampier's Voyages, vol.* i. *p.* 70.

THE AMERICAN COCK ROACH.

Blatta Americana of Linnæus.

This, one of the moſt loathſome of all inſects, ſwarms in moſt hot climates in the weſtern parts of the world. They are ſo flat that they creep into every cheſt or drawer where they can find the leaſt crevice. They gnaw woollen clothes of every deſcription, but eſpecially ſuch as have had hair-powder on them. What is very remarkable, they will not touch ſilk of any kind. They frequently throw off their exterior ſkin; and after every change of this they appear freſh and young.—*Browne's Civil and Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica, p.* 433.

The Americans know this ſpecies by the name of *kakkerlac*. It is ſometimes brought over alive amongſt clothes or merchandize in veſſels from the Weſt Indies into Europe. In the houſes of many parts of America they often commit great depredations, from the immenſity of their numbers, in gnawing and devouring both clothes and proviſions, and it is extremely difficult to guard againſt the ravages of theſe deſtructive inſects.—With reſpect to proviſions, every thing that they run over contracts from them ſo nauſeous a ſmell as to render them ſcarcely eatable.

According to the obſervations of Reaumur, theſe cock-roaches have a moſt formidable enemy in a large ſpecies of *ſphex*. He ſays, that when one of theſe ſpheges encounters a cock-roach, it ſeizes it by the head, pierces its body with its poiſonous ſting, and afterwards carries it off into its hole. In this it has depoſited its eggs, and the bodies of the cock-roaches ſerve the *larvæ* for food till they are able to attain their winged ſtate.—*Hiſtoire Naturelle des Inſectes, par Tigny, vol.* v. *p.* 22.

Whence can the apparently ridiculous name of *cock-roach* be derived?

THE AMERICAN LOCUSTS.

Cicada Septendecim of Linnæus.

A writer in the Philoſophical Tranſactions relates, that, about the middle of the

the ſeventeenth century, there were ſuch ſwarms of theſe inſects, that, in New England, for the ſpace of two hundred miles, they poiſoned and deſtroyed all the trees of that colony. Innumerable holes were ſeen in the ground out of which they had broke forth in the form of *larvæ*, or maggots. "Theſe (he ſays) being turned into winged inſects, had a kind of tail or ſting, which they ſtuck into the tree, and thereby envenomed and killed it."

In this laſt particular the writer is not altogether correct. The female inſects do pierce the tender branches of trees with the dart at the poſterior extremity of their bodies, depoſiting their eggs in the holes they thus form. But it is by the great voracity of theſe inſects in actually devouring the foliage that the moſt ſerious injuries are committed.

THE FLESH-FLY.

Muſca Vomitoria of Linnæus.

Lewenhoek has remarked, that the maggot, or *larva*, of the fleſh-fly arrives at its full growth, and is ready for changing into a chryſalid, in five days after it is hatched. This is one inſtance how extremely well all animals are adapted to their ſituation and peculiar mode of life. Were longer time neceſſary before the change takes place, moſt of the animals muſt neceſſarily die; for, being hatched in the ſummer, their food (which is fleſh) would become exhauſted, and they would have nothing left on which they could ſubſiſt. Moſt other maggots, whoſe food does not waſte ſo ſoon, continue for much longer periods before they undergo their change.—*Ray's Wiſdom of God in the Works of the Creation, p.* 144.

BUGS.

Cimex Lectularius of Linnæus.

It is not certain whether theſe inſects were firſt brought over into Europe from America, or into America from Europe. Many of the inhabitants of the New Continent look upon them as indigenous there; and in proof of their being ſo, ſay that they have often been found under the wings of different ſpecies of bats, where they had eaten through the ſkin very deep into the fleſh. It was believed that the bats got them in hollow trees, and had from thence brought them into the houſes, ſince in theſe they commonly fix themſelves cloſe to the walls, and creep into any little chinks which they can find. It ſeems, however, very probable, that, on the contrary, bats may have taken them originally from the chinks in the houſes where they have lodged, and not from the trees. Thus there ſeems about as much to be ſaid on one ſide as the other. and the matter ſtill temains in doubt.

THE BRIMSTONE YELLOW BUTTERFLY.

Papilio Rhamni of Linnæus.

This elegant inſect, if the weather happens to be mild, appears on wing towards the latter end of March. The female depoſits her eggs in April, moſtly on the buck-thorn (*Rhamnus Catharticus*), or wild roſe-buſh. The young caterpillars come into life a few days after; and as they increaſe in ſize they change their ſkins, generally at the end of about every fourteen days. They arrive at their full growth in the middle of June, and in a few days afterwards change into chryſalids. The butterflies that proceed from theſe are moſtly on wing about the laſt week in Auguſt. The caterpillars from the eggs of this breed are full fed before the end of September, when they go through their uſual metamorphoſes, and the chryſalids are perfected. In this ſtate they remain till the month of March following, when the warm days of that ſeaſon brings them on the wing.

This butterfly is ſufficiently common in a winged ſtate, but its caterpillars are very rarely to be met with.—*Lewin's Inſects of Great Britain, vol.* vi. p. 31.

CANCER MACROURUS.

In Mr. Bartram's Travels in North America, we have the following curious account of the contentions of this animal with ſome gold-fiſh:

"On my return towards the camp, I met my philoſophic companion Mr. Macintoſh, who was ſeated on the bank of a rivulet, highly entertained by a very ſingular exhibition, in which I participated with high reliſh. The waters at this place were ſtill and ſhoal, and flowed over a bed of gravel, juſt beneath a rocky rapid. In this eddy ſhoal were a number of little gravelly pyramidal hills (whoſe ſummits roſe almoſt to the ſurface of the water), very artfully conſtructed by this ſpecies of craw-fiſh, which inhabited them. Here ſeemed to be the citadel or place of retreat for the young ones againſt the ravages of their enemy the gold-fiſh.—Theſe in numerous bands continually infeſted them, except at ſhort intervals, when ſmall detachments of veteran craw-fiſh ſallied out upon them from their cells within the gravelly pyramids, at which time there was a brilliant fight preſented.—The little gold-fiſh inſtantly fled on every ſide,

ſide, darted through the tranſparent waters like ſtreams of lightning; ſome even ſprang above the ſurface into the air; but all quickly returned to the charge, ſurrounding the pyramids as before on the retreat of the craw-fiſh. In this manner the war ſeemed to be continual."

The above craw-fiſh is not a Linnean ſpecies. Mr. Bartram calls its enemy a gold-fiſh. It is not, however, the Chineſe fiſh generally known by this name, the *Cyprinus Auratus* of Linnæus.

THE GALERE.

Meduſa Infundibulum of Linnæus?

This ſpecies of meduſa is called Galere by the natives of ſome parts of the weſtern coaſt of Africa. M. Adanſon ſaw great quantities of it in the river Niger.—He ſays, that nothing can bear a nearer reſemblance to a bladder with air, and painted a beautiful red, than the body of the galere. It has a funge upon its back, and eight arms under the belly, that deſcend, and ſerve it as it were to ballaſt the body, which floats along through the water, and is toſſed to and fro by the winds and waves. This meduſa is cauſtic to ſuch a degree, that, when it is touched, a pain is immediately felt as if the hand were burnt. M. Adanſon took one into his hand, by way of trial, and held it till he began to feel its effect.—This appeared externally by a little degree of redneſs, attended by a kind of pricking, and an inflammation which continued for four hours afterwards. By a very ſlight contact of the inflamed hand the pain was communicated to all the tender parts of the body, as the face and neck, but more eſpecially to the eyebrows.—*Adanſon's Voyage to Senegal and Goree.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* TRAVELS *between the* TROPICS *of* MESSRS. HUMBOLDT *and* BONPLAND, *in* 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, *and* 1804. *By* J. C. DELAMETHERIE.

(*Continued from p.* 558. *No.* 130.)

M. HUMBOLDT ſet out from Batabano in March, 1801, coaſting along the South ſide of the iſland of Cuba, and determining aſtronomically ſeveral points in that group of ſmall iſles called the King's Gardens, and the approaches to the port of Trinidad. A navigation which ought to have been only thirteen or fifteen days, was prolonged by currents beyond a month. The galliot was carried by them too far eaſt, beyond the mouths of the Atracto. They touched at Rio Sinu, where no botaniſt had ever ſearched for plants; but they found it difficult to land at Carthagena, on account of the violence of the breakers of St. Martha. The galliot had almoſt gone to pieces near Giant's Point: they were obliged to ſave themſelves towards the ſhore in order to anchor; and this diſappointment gave M. Humboldt an opportunity of obſerving the eclipſe of the moon on the 2d of March, 1801. Unfortunately they learned on this coaſt that the ſeaſon for navigating the South Sea, from Panama to Guyaquil, was already too far advanced: it was neceſſary to give up the deſign of croſſing the iſthmus; and the deſire of ſeeing the celebrated Mutis, and examining his immenſe treaſures in natural hiſtory, induced M. Humboldt to ſpend ſome weeks in the foreſts of Turbaco, ornamented with *guſtavia*, *toluifera*, *anacardium caracoli*, and the *Cavanilleſca* of the Peruvian botaniſts; and to aſcend in thirty-five days the beautiful and majeſtic river of the Magdalen, of which he ſketched out a chart, though tormented by the moſquitoes, while Bonpland ſtudied the vegetation, rich in *heliconia*, *pſychoſtria*, *melaſtoma*, *myrodia*, and *dychotria emetica*, the root of which is the ipecacuanha of Carthagena.

Having landed at Honda, our travellers proceeded on mules, the only way of travelling in South America, and by frightful roads through foreſts of oaks, *melaſtoma* and *cinchona*, to Santa Fé de Bagota, the capital of the kingdom of New Grenada, ſituated in a beautiful plain 1360 toiſes above the level of the ſea, and, in conſequence of a perpetual ſpring temperature, abounding in the wheat of Europe and the ſeſamum of Aſia. The ſuperb collections of Mutis; the grand and ſublime cataract of Tequendama, 98 toiſes or 588 feet in height; the mines of Mariquita, St. Ana, and Zipaguira; the natural bridge of Icononzo, two detached rocks which by means of an earthquake have been diſpoſed in ſuch a manner as to ſupport a third; occupied the attention of our travellers at Santa Fé till September 1801.

Though the rainy ſeaſon had now rendered the roads almoſt impaſſable, they ſet out for Quito; they re-deſcended by Fuſagaſuga, in the valley of Magdalena, and paſſed the Andes of Quindiu, where the ſnowy pyramid of Tolina riſes amidſt foreſts of *ſtyrax paſſiflora* in trees, *bambuſa*, and wax palms. For thirteen days they were obliged to drag themſelves through horrid mud, and to ſleep, as on the Orenoko, under the bare heavens, in woods

woods where they ſaw no veſtiges of man. When they arrived, bare-footed, and drenched with continual rain, in the valley of the river Cauca, they ſtopped at Cathago and Buga, and proceeded along the province of Choco, the country of platina, which is found between rolled fragments of baſaltes, filled with olivin and augite, green rock (the *granſtein* of Werner), and foſſil wood.

They aſcended by Caloto and Quilichao, where gold is waſhed, to Popayan, viſited by Bouguer when he returned to France, and ſituated at the bottom of the ſnowy volcanoes of Puracé and Sotara, one of the moſt picturesque ſituations and in the moſt delightful climate of the univerſe, where Reaumur's thermometer ſtands conſtantly between 17 and 19 degrees. When they had reached, with much difficulty, the crater of the volcano of Puracé, filled with boiling water, which from the midſt of the ſnow throws up, with a horrid roaring, vapours of ſulphurated hydrogen, our travellers paſſed from Popayan by the ſteep cordilleras of Almaguer a Parto, avoiding the contagious air of the valley of Patia.

From Paſto, a town ſituated at the bottom of a burning volcano, they traverſed by Guachucal the high plateau of the province of Paſtos, ſeparated from the Pacific Ocean by the Andes of the volcano of Chili and Cumbal, and celebrated for its great fertility in wheat and the *erytroxylon Peruvianum*, called cocoa. At length, after a journey of four months on mules, they arrived at the towns of Ibarra and Quito. This long paſſage through the cordillera of the high Andes, at a ſeaſon which rendered the roads impaſſable, and during which they were expoſed to rains which continued ſeven or eight hours a day, encumbered with a great number of inſtruments and voluminous collections, would have been almoſt impoſſible, without the generous and kind aſſiſtance of M. Mendiunetta, viceroy of Santa Fé, and the baron de Carondelet, preſident of Quito, who, being equally zealous for the progreſs of ſcience, cauſed the roads and the moſt dangerous bridges to be repaired on a route of 450 leagues in length.

Meſſrs. Humboldt and Bonpland arrived on the 6th of January 1802, at Quito, a capital celebrated in the annals of aſtronomy by the labours of La Condamine, Bouguer, Godin, and Don Jorge-Juan and Ulloa; juſtly celebrated alſo by the great amiableneſs of its inhabitants and their happy diſpoſition for the arts. Our travellers continued their geological and botanical reſearches for eight or nine months in the kingdom of Quito; a country rendered perhaps the moſt intereſting in the world by the coloſſal height of its ſnowy ſummits; the activity of its volcanoes, which in turns throw up flames, rocks, mud, and hydro-ſulphureous water; the frequency of its earthquakes, one of which, on the 7th of February 1797, ſwallowed up in a few ſeconds nearly 40,000 inhabitants; its vegetation; the remains of Peruvian architecture; and, above all, the manners of its antient inhabitants.

After two fruitleſs attempts, they ſucceeded in twice aſcending to the crater of the volcano of Pinchinca, where they made experiments on the analyſis of the air; its electric charge, magnetiſm, hygroſcopy, electricity, and the temperature of boiling water. La Condamine ſaw the ſame crater, which he very properly compares to the chaos of the poets; but he was there without inſtruments, and could remain only ſome minutes.

In his time this immenſe mouth, hollowed out in baſaltic porphyry, was cooled and filled with ſnow: our travellers found it again on fire; and this intelligence was diſtreſſing to the town of Quito, which is diſtant only about four or five thouſand toiſes. Here M. Humboldt was in danger of loſing his life. Being alone with an Indian, who was as little acquainted with the crater as himſelf, and walking over a fiſſure concealed by a thin ſtratum of congealed ſnow, he had almoſt fallen into it.

Our travellers, during their ſtay in the kingdom of Quito, made ſeveral excurſions to the ſnowy mountains of Antiſana, Cotopaxi, Tunguragua, and Chimborazo, which is the higheſt ſummit of our earth, and which the French academicians meaſured only by approximation. They examined in particular the geognoſtic part of the cordillera of the Andes, reſpecting which nothing has yet been publiſhed in Europe; mineralogy, as we may ſay, being newer than the voyage of La Condamine, whoſe univerſal genius and incredible activity embraced every thing elſe that could be intereſting to the ſciences. The trigonometrical and barometrical meaſurements of M. Humboldt have proved that ſome of theſe volcanoes, and eſpecially that of Tunguragua, have become conſiderably lower ſince 1753; a reſult which accords with what the inhabitants of Pellileo and the plains of Tapia have obſerved.

M. Humboldt found that all theſe large maſſes were the work of cryſtallization. "Every thing I have ſeen," ſays he in a letter,

letter to Delametherie, "in theſe regions, where the higheſt elevations of the globe are ſituated, have confirmed me more and more in the grand idea that you threw out in your Theory of the Earth, the moſt complete work we have on that ſubject, in regard to the formation of mountains. All the maſſes of which they conſiſt have united according to their affinities by the laws of attraction, and have formed theſe elevations, more or leſs conſiderable in different parts on the ſurface of the earth, by the laws of general cryſtallization. There can remain no doubt in this reſpect to the traveller who conſiders without prejudice theſe large maſſes. You will ſee in our relations that there is not one of the objects you treat of which we have not endeavoured to improve by our labours."

In all theſe excurſions, begun in January 1802, our travellers were accompanied by M. Charles Montufar, ſon of the Marquis de Selvalegre, of Quito, an individual zealous for the progreſs of the ſciences, and who cauſed to be reconſtructed, at his own expenſe, the pyramids of Sarouguier, the boundaries of the celebrated baſe of the French and Spaniſh academicians. This intereſting young man, having accompanied M. Humboldt during the reſt of his expedition to Peru and the kingdom of Mexico, proceeded with him to Europe. The efforts of theſe three travellers were ſo much favoured by circumſtances, that they reached the greateſt heights to which man had ever attained in theſe mountains. On the volcano of Antiſana they carried inſtruments 2200, and on Chimborazo, June 23, 1802, 3300 feet higher than Condamine and Bouguer did on Corazon. They aſcended to the height of 3036 toiſes above the level of the Pacific Ocean, where the blood iſſued from their eyes, lips, and gums, and where they experienced a cold not indicated by the thermometer, but which arofe from the little caloric diſengaged during the inſpiration of air ſo much rarefied. A fiſſure eighty toiſes in depth and of great breadth prevented them from reaching the top of Chimborazo when they were diſtant from it only about 224 toiſes.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. I.

SEVERAL of your Correſpondents are aſking queſtions about ſynonymy, as if they thought there was ſomething to be done in the line. Inſtead of calling on Hercules (or, for this occaſion, on Hermes), ſuppoſe we apply our ſhoulders to the wheel.

The word *ſynonym* is compounded of the Greek prepoſition συν, *cum*, and ονομα, *nomen*: it means, therefore, a fellow-name. Thoſe words are termed *ſynonymous* which deſcribe like things by other names. *To ſynonimize* is to expreſs one thought in different terms. *Synonymy* is the uſe of ſynonyms.

Some languages, like the Greek and German, are ſelf-derived. When they have occaſion to deſignate freſh objects, they do it by joining, in a new and definitive manner, terms already in uſe. They have been taught, for inſtance, to name the elements of modern chemiſtry by internal reſources—*oxygen*, *ſauerſtoff*. In ſuch languages no two words are equipollent; no diſtinct expreſſions have quite the ſame ſignification. Other languages, like the Engliſh, have been formed by the confluence of ſeveral tongues. Some Gothic dialect (the Caledonian, probably), forms the baſis of the Engliſh ſpeech; and the French, which, with the Italian and Spaniſh, may be conſidered as a Latin dialect, has mixed with it ſo abundantly, that it depends on a writer's choice whether the northern or ſouthern diction ſhall predominate. In ſuch languages many words are wholly equivalent; when the radical meaning is one, and the metaphorical application analogous, any diſtinction is merely oral. *Freedom*, *happineſs*, are Gothic terms; *liberty*, *felicity*, are Latin terms; which are not merely ſimilar, but identical, in meaning.

Cicero, the greateſt artiſt in compoſition, willingly employed himſelf in the diſcrimination of ſynonyms; and Quintilian, who writes on rhetoric, has occaſionally digreſſed to examine them: but the firſt book expreſsly conſecrated to the appreciation of ſynonyms is a Greek work of Ammonius, the ſon of Hermias, who flouriſhed in the ſixth century. The original edition of this treatiſe is appended to a Greek Dictionary, printed at Venice in 1597: it was edited, with the works of other grammarians, at Leyden, by Valkenaer, in 1739; and publiſhed apart at Erlangen, in 1787, by a namefake of the author, under the title Αμμωνιου περι ομοιων και διαφορων λεξεων.

Among the *Auctores Linguæ Latinæ*, collected by Dionyſius Gothofredus, there is a chapter of ſynonymy picked from ancient grammarians. Several moderns—Popma, Richter, Braun, Dumeſnil, Hill—have compiled, in this depart-

ment of Latin philology, additional materials.

The firſt regular treatiſe of the moderns excluſively conſecrated to the compariſon of vernacular ſynonyms, is that of Girard; the publication of which obtained for him a ſeat among the academicians of France. The firſt edition is dated 1718; an enlarged edition, 1747. This work is generally known; it has rather the merit of ſetting a good example than of ſetting it well: the refinements of uſage he finds out or makes out, and records them with livelineſs and with perſpicuity; but he omits to analyze the cauſes of his reſults, and never ſeeks in hiſtorical etymology for the reaſons which attach to the ſeveral ſynonyms diſtinct acceſſory ideas. This work was republiſhed in 1776, with additional articles, by Beauzée. Other ſupplementary matter occurs in the Encyclopedy: a further Treatiſe on French Synonyms, by the more careful Roubaud, appeared in 1787 at Berlin.

At Bologna, in 1732, were publiſhed *Sinonimi ed aggiunti Italiani raccoli da Carlo Coſtanzo Rabbi*, of which a ſecond augmented edition was given at Venice in 1764, by Aleſſandro Maria Bandiera.—This work has value as a record of the uſage of the time; but uſage has little to do with the proper application of a definable word.

Dr. Truſler publiſhed in London, in 1766, a partial abſtract of Girard's work. Thoſe words which were common to the French and Engliſh languages, and which retained in both the ſame relative value, were numerous enough to ſupply a large ſtock of tranſlated articles. Theſe were interſperſed with original definitions of ſome contiguous terms peculiar to ourſelves. His neat and uſeful, though not wholly truſt-worthy, book attained a ſecond edition in 1783. It will not be ſuperſeded by the ſubſequent, but inferior, attempt of Mrs. Piozzi.

In 1785, alſo, was printed at Berlin, a ſecond edition of Stoſch's Eſſay toward defining German Words of like Meaning. Without Girard's dexterous choice of examples, which makes inſtruction both amuſe and tell, the German ſynonymiſt has produced a work of fuller and ſounder information. It is ſcholaſtic, diffuſe, and too metaphyſical; but it frequently explains the reaſon of the collected facts. Without the etymological method of Stoſch, it is impoſſible to appreciate uſage; to diſcern how much is unalterable in habit; or in what direction one may ſlide into untried propriety. So much of meaning as inheres in the radical and primary ſignification of a word is neceſſarily immortal; but that which has accrued from caſual application ſoon dies out and diſappears.

Eberhard, another German philologiſt, publiſhed at Halle, in 1802, a more extenſive *Synonymicon* of his language. He has improved on the previous labours of Stoſch, by condenſing them, by conſulting the maſterly Dictionary of Adelung for corrective and additional matter, and by the compoſition of many wholly new articles. Yet perhaps he has reaſoned too much *a poſteriori* from uſage—too little *a priori* from etymology; he has oftener ſtated the *what* than the *why* of practice; and ſharpens inſtinct inſtead of unfolding reaſon.

Our Engliſh books of ſynonymy might be improved by an approximation to the foreign models; they might combine the reſearch of Stoſch with the obſervation of Girard; and involve a range of terms coextenſive with the contents of the eight volumes of Eberhard. It is not the purpoſe of this your Correſpondent to attempt a taſk which would require attainments ſo various, ſagacity ſo alert, and induſtry ſo perſevering: but he aſpires occaſionally to be one of many in aſſiſting to collect and diſtinguiſh the reſembling words of Britiſh writ.

Both Dr. Truſler and Mrs. Piozzi have begun their books with the ſynonyms of *to abandon*, probably from a motive of alphabetic claſſification. Let us undertake, for a firſt experiment, the ſame ſet of words. Some addition may be made to the liſt of terms; and it will in general be more expedient to arrange foremoſt thoſe of Gothic, and next thoſe of Latin origin.

1. To give up.—2. To forſake.—3. To leave.—4. To yield.—5. To abandon.—6. To deſert.—7. To quit.—8. To cede.—9. To reſign.—10. To neglect.—11. To relinquiſh.—12. To ſurrender.

1. *To give up* is to give in an attitude which announces the ſuperiority of the receiver. It implies, therefore, ſurrender, humiliating if not unwilling ceſſion, loſs and ſacrifice:—

Give up your ſword.—He gives up London to reſide wholly on the eſtate in the country: his family is become ſo large that it would be imprudent to keep two houſes.—They give up their places at preſent only to curry favour with the prince's party.—That fellow is given up to every vice.

There

There is an unclerical ſentiment and a harſh metaphor of Stillingfleet :

" If any be given up to believe lies, ſome muſt be given up to tell them."

It would have been better to omit the prepoſition *up*, which is here redundant.

2. *Forſake* is derived from a low-dutch verb, collateral with the Engliſh *to ſeek*, in compariſon with the inſeparable prepoſition * *for*, which has a privative meaning. *To forſake*, then, ſignifies originally *not to ſeek*, or to deſiſt from ſeeking ; and *forſaken* that which is ſought no longer :—

He forſakes his miſtreſs.—His miſtreſs is forſaken.—Laſt ſummer you came every week to London ; but now you quite forſake it. Thou didſt deliver us from the hands of lawleſs enemies, moſt hateful forſakers of God.

Forſaken of all good ; viſited no more by the virtues. Theſe are natural expreſſions. There is on the contrary, an apparent ſtraining in Dryden's metaphor :

When e'en the flying ſails were ſeen no more,
Forſaken of all ſight, the left the ſhore ;

but this ariſes from the equivocal uſe of the word *ſight*, which here means a ſpectacle, a thing ſeen, and not the ſenſe of ſeeing.

3. *Leave* ſeems to be derived from the ſame root as the high-dutch *laufen*, which means *to run away* : it is perhaps allied with the Anglo-Saxon *hleapan*. In its earlier forms this † verb is applied not only to animal movements but to the flow of ſtreams, and was of old neuter, the accuſative being uſually governed by the prepoſition *behind* :—

The unthankful man will leave his deliverer behind in danger.—The Thames leaves Buckinghamſhire behind, above Staines. He left his ſhield behind, before Troy.—He leaves a deal of property behind.

But this prepoſition being of awkward uſe, we are got to ſay :—

He that is of an unthankful mind will leave him in danger that delivered him.—The Thames leaves Buckinghamſhire above Staines.—He left his ſhield before Troy.—He leaves a deal of property.

4. *Yield*. From *gold*, money, by a vowel-change common in Gothic verbs, comes *geldan*, to pay in money, to produce in value ; and hence one *to yield* :—

Strabo tells us, the mines at Carthagena yielded daily to the value of twenty-five thouſand drachms.

——— I the praiſe
Yield thee, ſo well thou haſt this day purvey'd.

In the two preceding examples the primary and the metaphorical ſenſe of this verb are correctly applied : but it is not eaſy to account for all the inſtances of its employment.

There is a want of the natural in this expreſſion of Locke :—

" If you take the idea of white which one parcel of ſnow yielded yeſterday to your ſight, and another idea of white from another parcel of ſnow you ſee to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one."

Beſide the verb already noticed, meaning *to afford*, there is another *yield* derived from the Anglo-Saxon *yldan*, to let go, to deſiſt, to delay. This verb ſeems to have been antithetic with *to wield*, and to have been a term of the armourers : *wield—yield* anſwering nearly to *take hold, let go*.

He yields not in his fall,
But fighting dies.

——— Immortal hate
And courage never to ſubmit or yield.

——— Often did I ſtrive
To yield the ghoſt.

A diſtinct ſpelling ought to have been preſerved : the former verb ſhould have been written without the *i*, *to yeeld* ; in which form Chaucer employs it : *God yelde you* for *God reward you*. It would not appear affected even now to write *yeeld*.

5. *Abandon* is derived from the French *abandonner*, a concretion of the words *donner à ban*, to give up to public blame. This phraſe was uſed in early times both in a civil and a religious ſenſe ; for we read of the ban of the empire for civil interdict, and of the ban of the kirk for eccleſiaſtic excommunication. To abandon them is to expoſe to that deſertion which reſulted from formal and public denuntiation ; to forſake with ſolemnity. It

* This privative inſeparable prepoſition alſo occurs in *forbear*, *forget*, *forgo*, *forlorn*, *forſwear*, *forworn*, &c. Some writers ignorantly confound this prepoſition with *fore*, and ſpell *forego*. To forego is to go before ; and to forgo is to go without.

† Examples occur of a verb *to leave* derived from *leaf*, the green petal of a plant ; but, for diſtinction's ſake, this ſhould be ſpelled *to leaf*.—If not kept back by cold, they leaf about the ſolſtice.—Open before him the two-leaft (two-leaved) gates.

ought to be nearly equivalent, as Johnſon obſerves, with *diris devovere* :—

Unbleſt, abandoned to the wrath of Jove.

The paſſive Gods beheld the Greeks defile
Their temples, and abandon to the ſpoil
Their own abodes.

Shakeſpeare's *If ſhe be ſo abandon'd to her ſorrow*, is a ſtrong metaphor.—It is a hyperbolical one to ſay, *a man abandons all hope of regaining the good graces of his miſtreſs* : but warm paſſions tend to hyperbole.

An abandoned man is (1) one who experiences moral intolerance, (2) one who merits moral intolerance. But this laſt ſenſe, however uſual, is nearly indefenſible; it would, on the contrary, be correct to ſay, His perſon is in cuſtody of the bailiff, and his furniture abandoned to auction.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK.—

(*Continued from page* 545, *No.* 130.)

NO. VI. PART III.

IT is a melancholy and ſtriking ſtory, and it well accords with theſe gloomy uncomfortable ideas to which the ancient philoſophers, as well as poets, too much ſurrendered themſelves, which Plato relates of Agamedes and Trophonius, who, after building the Temple of Apollo, having prayed for ſome ſpecial inſtance of the God's regard, and being aſſured that their prayer was granted, fell aſleep and awaked no more. Of the ſame nature is the well-known ſtory of Cleobis and Biton, who drew the chariot of their mother, the Prieſteſs of the Sun, at Argos.

Of the many poſitive evils to which human life is ſubject, and the frequency and variety of which appear to juſtify in a great meaſure the melancholy complaints and gloomy fancies of the ancients on this ſubject, old-age holds the foremoſt rank with its concomitant curſes.

"Exult, oh man, in the ſtrength of thy youth! (ſays Oſſian) Age is dark and unlovely." The ſame ſentiment is dilated by Mimnermus, in the moſt beautiful fragment that ſurvives to us of his works. The principal recommendation to the indulgence of love and pleaſure among the writers of "the olden time," was drawn from the ſhort duration of the ſpace allowed to it by Nature. Mimnermus was a philoſopher as well as poet. His effuſions were not thoſe of fancy and of genius merely, but the reſults of profound deliberation and the ſerious doctrines which he delivered to his followers.* He was the inventor of elegy, a ſpecies of poetry to which (in its original uncorrupted ſtate) the moſt noble and honourable qualities were aſcribed, which (as Biſhop Lowth *De Sacrâ Poeſi Hebr.* obſerves) was "wiſe, holy, ſevere; the guide of life, the miſtreſs of morality; the the conductreſs of ſtates, the forerunner of virtue." The verſes referred to are the following :

Τις δὲ βίος τί δὲ τερπνὸν ἄτερ χρυσέης Ἀφροδίτης;

Oh what is life by golden love unbleſt?
Be mine, ere then, eternally to reſt!
The furtive kiſs (ſoft pledge) and genial tye
Are flow'rs of youth that, paſſing, ſmile and die.
Old-age ſucceeds, and dulls each finer ſenſe,
When all we hope at moſt is reverence.
Age brings misfortune clearer to our view,
And choaks the ſpring whence all our joys we drew,
And ſcatters frowns, and thins the ſilvery hair,
Hateful to youth, unlovely to the fair.****
**** Ah me! alike o'er youth and age I ſigh,
Impending age, and youth that haſtens by.
Swift as a thought the flying moments roll,
Swift as a racer ſpeeds to reach the goal.
How rich, how happy the contented gueſt
Who leaves the banquet ſoon, and ſinks to reſt!
Damps chill my brow, my pulſes fluttering beat,
Whene'er the vig'rous pride of youth I meet,
Pleaſant and lovely;—hopeful to the view
As golden viſions, and as tranſient too.
But ah! no terrors ſtop, nor vows aſſuage,
The coming gloom of unrelenting age.

Homer, ſpeaking of Amphiaraus, the prophet who attended Adraſtus to the ſiege of Thebes, ſays,

Τὸν περὶ κῆρι φίλει Ζεὺς τ' αἰγίοχος καὶ Ἀπόλλων
Παντοίη φιλότητι· ἐδ' ἤμετο γήραος οὐδόν.

"He was beloved by Jupiter and Apollo with ſuperior affection; and he never reached the threſhold of old-age." The ſame great poet has given us, in his Odyſſey, one of the moſt complete and affecting pictures of the weakneſs, melancholy, and "wretchedneſs" of an unhappy old-age that can be imagined, in the character of Laertes. Two lines of Menander, pre-

* The peculiar doctrines of Mimnermus, perhaps the very poem I am now illuſtrating, were alluded to in the well-known lines of Horace :

Si, Mimnermus uti cenſet, ſine amore jociſque
Nil eſt jucundum, vivas in amore jociſque.

ſerved

erved by Stobæus, are moſt exquiſitely ad and feeling. They contain the remonſtrance of an old man who has long ſince forgotten the taſte of happineſs, and, in a ſort of gloomy reconciliation to evil, ceaſed to feel the abſence of it. His recollection is ſuddenly aroufed by ſome expreſſions of thoſe around him, and he exclaims, "I am a miſerable old man, one who had begun to forget his ſufferings, and you have refreſhed my memory, and cauſed me to become a ſecond time unhappy."

..... Neſſun maggior dolore
Che ricordarſi del tempo felice
Nella miſeria! DANTE, *Inferno.* c. iii.

Theſe are obſervations very commonly to be found in the pathetic poems of the Greek writers, and they ſtill, perhaps, occaſion the moſt melancholy ſenſations that even our better philoſophy can experience.

Optima quæque Dies miſeris mortalibus ævi
Prima fugit, ſubeunt morbi, *triſtisque ſenectus,*
Et labor, & duri rapit inclementia mortis.

Yet ſuch the deſtiny of all on earth;
So flouriſhes and fades majeſtic man.
Fair is the bud his vernal morn brings forth,
And feſtering gales awhile the nurſling fan— * * *
* * * Borne on the ſwift, though ſilent, wings of Time,
Old-Age comes on a-pace to ravage all the clime. BEATTIE's *Minſtrel.*

An epigram of two lines by Lucillius, ſhews in one view, and in the ſtrongeſt manner, the melancholy ideas which the decline of life preſented to the minds of the ancients, and the contempt in which they held that fond attachment, or natural weakneſs, which clings to life even among calamities the moſt oppreſſive and in ſituations the moſt unhappy.

Εἴ τις γηράσας ζῆν εὔχεται.

When for long-life the old man pours his pray'rs,
Grant, Jove, an endleſs life of growing years!

The pain which is generally found in this life to tread cloſe on the heels of our greateſt pleaſures, is another verv fertile ſubject for complaints of human miſery.

Αἱ γὰρ ἡδοναὶ
Οὐκ ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐμπορεύονται, ἀλλ' ἀκολουθοῦσ' αὐταῖς
Λυπαὶ καὶ πόνοι..... ANTIPHANES.

Nay, the very pleaſures we enjoy are often ſnares in our way to entrap us into miſery. "*Munera iſta Fortunæ putatis? Inſidiæ ſunt.*" SENECA.—Under the influence of ſickneſs and pain, what a wretched animal is man! But when the raging peſtilence ſeizes on a whole people, when private calamities are ſwallowed up in one great public ruin, how truly terrible is the picture! how humiliating the aſpect of human nature! Then all is awful, gloomy, ſuſpenſe, and horror. The voice of chearfulneſs is diſguſting and repulſive. The admonitions of philoſophy can ſcarcely be felt or heard.

Κηδεα μεν ϛορεϲϲα.
(ARCHILOCUS *apud* STOB.)

Oh Pericles! in vain thou ſpread'ſt the feaſt
To drive away the heart's unwelcome gueſt,
When o'er the ſtate diſeaſe and death impend,
And heaven's high arch the people's clamours rend!
Like the wild billows of the deeps profound,
The tide of peſtilence rolls wide around
Their boſoms ſwell with pangs unfelt before—
But yet th' immortal Gods reſerve in ſtore
E'en for their fierceſt ills a ſovereign cure,
With patient ſouls thoſe evils to endure.
Heav'n's vengeance will not always laſt—If we
Now weep in blood our nature's miſery,
Soon ſhall the heavy ſcale of evil turn,
And our full draught augment another's urn;
Oh! ſuffer then the common trials ſent,
And caſt away your womaniſh lament.

Poverty is of itſelf an evil ſufficiently diſtreſſing, and hard to be endured. The poor man has need of the ſmiles and attentions and protection of the favourites of fortune; of encouragements to induſtry and incentives to hope for better things. How pernicious is the tendency of the following ſentiment preſerved in a paſſage of Menander's:

For mere ſubſiſtence hard indeed was he
Who train'd the beggar's hand to induſtry;
For hence the wretch who builds, or ploughs the ſoil,
Prolongs a life of poverty by toil.
The grave alone to quiet opes the door,
And breaks the fetters of the wearied poor.

But it would be endleſs to quote to our purpoſe the many paſſages in the Greek writers reſpecting the evils of poverty.—The *Anthologia* furniſhes us, among ſeveral, with the following epigram on the ſubject,* which, notwithſtanding its want of

* A great proportion of theſe little poems conſiſt of a ſingle thought ſuggeſted by the feeling and cloathed in the language of the moment; and, when thus conſidered, even the moſt ſimple among them, and ſome (which, to the faſtidious or undiſtinguiſhing, may

of ornament, ſpeaks at leaſt the true language of the heart:

Ω δειλη πενια.

Oh Poverty, how long wilt thou delay,
Unbidden inmate, with thy hoſt at ſtrife?
Fly to ſome other dome, nor always ſtay,
The ſad unſought companion of my life.

Tyrtæus, in a moſt ſpirited and feeling paſſage of his Elegies, beautifully contraſts the lengthened ſufferings of want and baniſhment, of the exiled wanderer who is reduced to ſupport an aged parent, a tender wife, a helpleſs offſpring, in a foreign land by beggary, with an honourable though premature death on the field of battle.

Την δ' αυτε προλιποντα πολιν και πιονας αγρους
Πτωχευειν παντων εσ' ανιαροτατον, &c.

But all the miſeries we have juſt enumerated are of ſcarce any importance when weighed in the balance with thoſe which man brings upon himſelf by his own folly, perverſeneſs, and crimes. It is with ſome appearance of reaſon, when theſe circumſtances are taken into conſideration, that he is repreſented as inferior to the brute creation both in ſenſe and in enjoyment. It is accordingly thus that the moral poet Menander reproves his vice and vanity:

Απαντα τα Ζω' εστι μακαριωτερα.

Sure ev'ry animal that creeps the earth
Is far more bleſt than thoſe of human birth.
Vain man the boaſt of reaſon muſt reſign—
That empty boaſt, laborious aſs, be thine.
Wretched by fate, thy lot doth Heav'n beſtow,
And never wert thou to thyſelf a foe.
But we, if ever Jove in pity ſpares,
Forge for ourſelves unneceſſary cares.
If any ſneeze, we grieve—at Satire's ſmile,
Or Calumny's rude breath, our ſpirits boil.
Our coward-ſouls ſtart at an empty dream—
We ſhrink and tremble at the night-bird's ſcream.
The Soul's contentions, mad Ambition's ſtrains,
Opinion's dogmas, Law's inglorious chains,
Are but the modes our fertile minds create
To add new pangs to every ſting of Fate.

The following epigram by Palladas preſents a moſt mournful image of the pilgrimage through this "vale of tears."

In tears I drew life's earlieſt breath,
In tears ſhall give it back to death,
And all my paſt quick-fleeting years
Have been one varied ſcene of tears.
Oh race, for ever doom'd to mourn,
To weakneſs, pain, and miſery born!
Then driv'n to unknown ſhades away,
To aſhes burnt, reſolv'd to clay!

So much is there in the mere taſteleſsneſs of exiſtence, the vacuum, the ſatiety, the diſguſt which enjoyment leaves behind it. But when to this is added the long catalogue of evils which life affords, we find ample room for the indulgence of thoſe melancholy fancies and gloomy images with which the writings of the ancients abound. They felt the univerſal influence of ſorrow on all ages and conditions.

Nor infant innocence, nor childiſh tears,
Nor youthful wit, nor manly pow'r,
Nor politic old-age,
Nor virgin's pleading, nor the widow's pray'rs,
Nor lowly cell, nor lofty tow'r,
Nor prince, nor peer, nor page,
Can 'ſcape this common blaſt, or curb her ſtormy rage.

QUARLES's *Emblems.*

After ſo many inſtances of the melancholy which predominates in all the ancient poetry on the ſubject of human life, it may be expected that a few epigrams or minor poems of a contrary nature ſhould be brought forward to enliven the gloom in which we find ourſelves involved. But it is truly ſurprizing how very few of a general nature are to be found in the *Anthologia*, or among the fragments of the dramatic writers, and thoſe few will appear better placed in ſome of my future papers, eſpecially as this has already ſpun itſelf out to, I fear, a tedious length. The following, aſcribed to Metrodorus, may however, claim inſertion here.

Whatever path of life you chuſe to tread,
Praiſe and wiſe deeds the active ſenate yields;
At home is reſt, to crown your grateful bed;
Great Nature leads her Graces o'er the fields.

The ſea invites with golden views of gain,
And riches ſpread in foreign lands your fame;
If poor, you unobſerv'd can want ſuſtain,
Content with penury unallied to ſhame.

If married, bleſt and honour'd is your ſtate;
If ſingle, you are bleſt becauſe you're free;
The father joys, no cares the childleſs wait,
In youth is ſtrength, in grey hairs dignity.
Then falſe the lay that bids thee hate to live,
Since ev'ry form of life can pleaſure give.

Yet

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may appear deſtitute of taſte, and almoſt of meaning) will have their peculiar merit and beauty. Of this nature evidently is the epigram here tranſlated.

Yet even this is an exact parody on another poem written by Posidippus, and was only made as an exercise of wit, and as the indulgence of an idle moment.—The reverse of the picture will immediately bring us back where we were before.

What path of life can man desire to tread?
  Strife and unworthy deeds the senate yields,
At home black cares are seated on your bed,
  And never-ending labour haunts the fields.

Terrors and tempests rule the boisterous main,
  The wealthy traveller fears and dangers claim;
But crowds of ills the needy must sustain,
  Hunger and toil, and insolence and shame.

If married, cares corrode the marriage state;
  If single, joyous gloom is all thy fee;
The father, plagues—the childless, sorrows wait;
  Folly 's in youth, in age new infancy.
The only choice of wishes life can give,
Is, ne'er to have been born, or then have ceas'd to live.*

A fragment of Antiphanes, preserved by Stobæus, contains the following sentiment:

Man never willingly embrac'd his fate,
  But oft reluctant, in life's golden hours,
Is downward dragg'd, by Charon's gloomy hate,
  From his glad banquets and his roseate bowers.

This presents a lively picture of the gloomy notions of the ancients respecting death. How dreadful, then, must be the sufferings of life, when even death itself is considered by them in the light of a refuge and a blessing! That this was not the mere imagination of a poetical mind, a fancy that would shrink from the actual trial, appears from the frequency of suicide among the ancients. The most trivial circumstances, the most transient feelings, seem to have occasioned and justified it. Speusippus killed himself to get rid of the dropsy, after hearing the speech of Diogenes, whom he bade good-morrow, and who thereupon said, "No good-morrow to you, who can bear to live in such a state." Athenæus records the story of two young Athenians, Antocles and Epicles, who, having made an agreement to live together, spent all their substance in the excess of voluptuousness, and then put an end to their lives by pledging each other in a bowl of hemlock-juice at their last feast. A story somewhat similar, but worked up with circumstances of singular horror, appeared some years since in the Antijacobin Review, of some German gentlemen who had entered into such another confederacy to destroy themselves. Callimachus has left us an epigram on the death of a young man, a native of Ambracia, who killed himself after reading Plato's book on the Immortality of the Soul. The story is taken notice of by Cicero (Tusc. Disp. 1.)

Ἔπας Ἥλιε χαίρε.

Cleombrotus, upon the rampart's height,
Bade the bright sun farewel, then plung'd to night.
The cares of life to him were yet unknown;
Gay were his hours, his days unclouded shone;
But Plato's word had fir'd his youthful eye,
And fix'd his soul on immortality.

We have many instances, in ancient history, of that fatal precipitancy which hurries men sometimes to the commission of this desperate act to avoid only expected evils, or to get rid of merely fancied ones. It was such a death by which Brutus and Cassius were swept off from the theatre of the world. I saw a short time ago in Montaigne a singular anecdote of the same nature connected with a signal event in modern history. The Duke d'Enghien, who commanded at the battle of Cerisoles, attempted twice during that day to put an end to his life on account of advantages apparently gained by the enemy; but being fortunately prevented from executing his purpose, he afterwards gained a complete victory.

Suicide was, however, even by the ancients, considered as a crime, and to be punished as such in another world.

Proxima deinde tenent mœsti loca qui sibi Lethum
Insontes peperêre manu, lucemque perosi
Projecêre animas.* Æn. lib. vi.

Plato (*de Legibus*) allows but three reasonable causes of suicide; public trial, unavoidable and dreadful change of fortune, and insupportable disgrace. The speech of the Spartan king Cleomenes (recorded by Plutarch in his Life) to one who advised him to kill himself after his defeat by Antigonus, was dictated by real courage and nobleness of soul.

But what must that poor man have suffered, in what scenes of agonizing distress must he have borne a part, who forsook

* Vid. Opening of Kotzebue's Travels to Paris.

* Vid. Somn. Scipionis.

the

the buſy crowds of the city, and in gloom and ſolitude conſigned himſelf alive to his ſepulchre? a mode of death in compariſon to which,

"The wearieſt and moſt loathed worldly life
That age, ache, penury, impriſonment,
Can lay on nature, were a paradiſe?"

A few lines by an anonymous poet record the fate of a man thus miſerable.

Γηραϊ ϗ πενιη τετρυμενος.

By years and miſery worn, no hand to ſave
With ſome poor pittance from a deſperate grave,
With the ſmall ſtrength my wretched age ſupplied,
I crawl'd beneath this lonely pile and died.
Screen'd from the ſcoff of pride, and grandeur's frown,
In this ſad ſpot I laid my ſufferings down,
Revers'd the laws of death, the common doom,
And, while my life-blood flow'd, foreſtall'd the tomb.

On a general review of this melancholy ſubject, it is almoſt impoſſible to conclude otherwiſe than with Menander, that

A flattering maſk the ſeeming-happieſt wear,
—Within, man's univerſal lot they bear.

And with Homer, that care and trouble is the unchanging decree pronounced againſt the human race, and that happineſs is nowhere but in heaven.

Ὡς γαρ 'επεκλωσαντο Θεοι δειλοισι βροτοισι
Ζωειν 'αχνυμενοις· 'αυτοι δε τ' 'ακηδεες 'εισι.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ with pleaſure in your Magazine for March, p. 115, an intereſting article on the Origin and Claſſes of Surnames, in which your Correſpondent H. R. expreſſes a wiſh to have pointed out to him any work written upon this ſubject. Subjoined to a book, entitled "*Nomenclator Geographicus, ſer Thomas Gore, Armigerum*," Oxon. 1667, in 8vo. appears, by the ſame compiler, a "Series Alphabetica Latino-Anglica Nominum Gentilitiorum, ſive Cognominum plurimarum Familiarum, quæ multos per annos in Angliâ floruêre: e libris quâ Manuſcriptis, quâ Typis excuſis, aliiſque Antiquioris Ævi Monumentis Latinis collecta."—At the commencement of the work is given an "Elenchus Authorum" cited in this Nomenclator, compriſing near one hundred names. Though this may not exactly meet the idea of H. R. yet as it may aſſiſt to elucidate the etymology of Engliſh ſurnames, I beg leave to mention it to him through the medium of your Magazine. I think I have heard that the Nomenclator above-mentioned has been republiſhed with conſiderable additions.—It is a compilation uſeful to refer to when reading any of our early hiſtorical works written in the Latin language. But, from a ſcarce work by Verſtegan, intitled, "Reſtitution of Decayed Intelligence," in 4to. 1634, H. R. would doubtleſs receive much curious information on this ſubject.

J. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CHEMICAL EXAMINATION *of the* EFFECTS *of different* MORDANTS *in* DYING COTTON *of a* RED COLOUR. *By* CITIZEN J. A. CHAPTAL.

THE progreſs of dying, like that of every other art, has hitherto been greatly retarded by an attachment to long eſtabliſhed modes and practices. A month, for example, is deemed ſcarcely ſufficient to obtain what is termed a beautiful Adrianople red, and in which ſoda, oil, gall-nuts, ſulphate of alumine, ſumach, blood, the gaſtric juice, madder, ſoap, nitro-muriate of tin, &c. are all ſucceſſively employed. In order to produce either a rapid or certain improvement in any art whatever, inſtead of the indiſcriminate adoption of complicated proceſſes, without regard to any juſt theory, all our operations ought to be founded on ſimple principles, and with which we can compare the reſults of our labours. Chemiſtry is now ſufficiently advanced to furniſh ſuch fundamental principles; and theſe ought to be to the artiſt what formulæ are to the mathematician. In order to illuſtrate theſe obſervations, I ſhall, in the following Paper, examine, upon chemical principles, the action of the three principal mordants, oil, nut-galls, and alumina, employed in dying cotton of a red colour.

It is well known, that unleſs cotton be previouſly impregnated with oil, it does not permanently preſerve the red tint imparted to it by madder. The red hue which we apply by printing does not poſſeſs nearly the ſame degree of fixity, ſince it cannot reſiſt the action of ſoda. In order to ſubject the cotton to this preliminary operation, we form a cold ſaponaceous liquor compoſed of oil and a weak ſolution of ſoda.

The only advantage attending the uſe of the alkaline lixivium is, ſo to dilate and divide the oil, that it may be uniformly applied to every part of the cotton.

It

It is proper here to remark, that, in place of ſoda, pot-aſh, which is ſold at a much cheaper rate, may be employed to anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

It follows, from theſe principles, that unleſs the ſoda and oil poſſeſs certain qualities, they cannot be employed with advantage.

It is neceſſary that the ſoda be cauſtic, and contain little or no muriate.

Lime cannot be employed to render it cauſtic, as it ſpoils its colour. Its cauſticity muſt be the effect of calcination.

The carbonate of ſoda, and that which contains much muriate, combine very imperfectly with oil; conſequently neither ſoda in an efflorescent ſtate, nor the impure ſoda of commerce, can be employed for this dye.

The choice of the oil is equally eſſential as that of the ſoda.

If the oil be of a good quality, it will perfectly incorporate with the alkaline lixivium, and remain in a ſtate of permanent combination with it.

The moſt proper oil for this purpoſe is not that which is pure, but, on the contrary, contains a conſiderable portion of the extractive principle.

The firſt does not remain in a ſtate of combination with the alkaline lixivium. It requires even that the ley ſhould be ſtronger; a circumſtance which does not allow the dyer to regulate the ſubſequent operations.

The ſecond enters into a more intimate and durable union, and requires only a weak ley of one or two degrees of ſtrength.

The neceſſity of an intimate and permanent incorporation of the oil and alkali muſt be evident, if we reflect, that the ley is merely uſed to divide, dilute, and convey the oleaginous fluid uniformly into all the parts of the cotton; for if the oil be not well incorporated, the cotton paſſed through the mordant will ſeize on the oil unequally, and hence the colour muſt be bad.

The whole art in producing an uniform and conſiſtent colour conſiſts in the choice of good oil, and in a proper proportion of ſoda.

It follows, moreover, from theſe principles, that the oil ought to be in exceſs, and not in a ſtate of perfect ſaturation; for otherwiſe it would abandon the ſtuff, and the colour be rendered flat.

When the cotton is properly impregnated with oil, it is ſubjected to the operation of galling. Hence the uſe of nut-galls has many advantages. Firſt, The acid which they contain decompoſes the ſaponaceous liquor with which the cotton is impregnated, and fixes the oil upon the ſtuff. Secondly, The peculiar character that galls poſſeſs, prediſpoſes the cotton to imbibe the colouring principle. Thirdly, The aſtringent principle combines with the oil, and forms a compound which blackens on drying, is little ſoluble in water, and has the greateſt affinity with the colouring principle of madder.

An example of this laſt combination is furniſhed by mixing a decoction of nut-galls with a ſolution of ſoap.

Hence it is evident, from theſe principles, 1. That other aſtringents cannot ſupply the place of galls, in whatever proportion they may be employed.—2. That the galls ſhould be uſed as warm as poſſible, in order that the decompoſition may be rapid and complete.—3. That the galled cotton ſhould be dried expeditiouſly, to prevent its acquiring a blackiſh hue, which would injure the brilliancy of the red colour we wiſh to impart to it.—4. That we ought to chooſe dry weather for the operation of galling, becauſe a humid air proving unfavourable for dying, obſcures the beauty of the colour.—5. That the cotton ought to be preſſed with the greateſt care, in order that the decompoſition may be effected uniformly over every point of its ſurface.—6. That it is neceſſary to eſtabliſh the juſt proportions between the nut-galls and ſoap; for if the firſt predominates, the colour will be black; if the ſecond be in exceſs, the portion of oil which is uncombined with the aſtringent principle will be diſſipated on waſhing, and the colour remain faint.

The third mordant employed in dying cotton red, is the ſulphate of alumine. It not only poſſeſſes the property of heightening the red tint of the madder, but alſo contributes, by its decompoſition, and the fixation of its alumine, to impart durability to the colour.

In order to form a judgment of the effects of alum in the dying of cotton, it is only neceſſary to mix a decoction of nut-galls with a ſolution of alum. The mixture immediately becomes turbid, and there is formed a greyiſh precipitate, which, upon being dried, is inſoluble in water and in alkalies.

What occurs in this experiment is equally obſervable upon the addition of alum to the dye. As ſoon as the galled cotton is immerſed in a ſolution of ſulphate or acitite of alumine, its colour immediately changes, and becomes greyiſh. The bath, indeed, preſents not any ap-

of precipitation, becauſe that takes place in the ſtuff itſelf, where the products are fixed. It is, however, to be obſerved, that if we paſs the cotton which has been ſubjected to the operation of galling through a too hot ſolution of alum, a portion of galls eſcapes from the ſtuff, in which caſe the decompoſition is produced in the bath itſelf; which leſſens the proportion of the mordant, and impoveriſhes the colour.

Here, then, is a triple combination; oil, the aſtringent principle, and alumine, which ſerves as a mordant for the madder red. Neither of theſe employed ſeparately produces either the ſame fixity or the ſame brilliancy in the colour.

This mordant is, doubtleſs, the moſt complicated of any employed in the art of dying, and preſents a combination highly intereſting, and well worthy the attention of the philoſophic chemiſt.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The ACTA DIURNA, *or* NEWSPAPERS *of the* ANCIENT ROMANS.

Sine ullis ornamentis monumenta ſolum temporum, hominum, locorum, geſtarumque rerum reliquerunt; dum intelligatur, quid dicant, unam dicendi laudem putant eſſe brevitatem; non exornatores rerum, ſed tantummodo narratores fuerunt.

Cic. de Orat. lib. ii. c. 12.

YOUR learned and ingenious Correſpondent *Indagator*, to whom the readers of your magazine are ſo often and ſo greatly indebted, firſt ſuggeſted to my mind (ſee Number for February 1805, p. 36) the following imperfect attempt to trace and connect what little has been handed down to us, reſpecting a ſubject of conſiderable curioſity, viz. the *Acta Diurna*, or Newſpapers of the Ancient Romans.

As we are apt to look either with an eye of contempt or ſurprize on the cuſtoms of other nations which differ from our own, ſo we cannot help being pleaſed with any which bear ſome degree of reſemblance to thoſe of our country: the pleaſure ſeems to be ſtronger the further we carry our views back into ancient times, and obſerve this analogy of faſhions: whether the veneration uſually paid to antiquity itſelf heightens the ſatisfaction, or, whether we regard it as the voice of Nature, pronouncing ſuch a cuſtom rational and uſeful, by the conſent of diſtant ages. To apply this general remark to a particular inſtance: every body muſt allow that Newſpapers by the materials they afford for diſcourſe and ſpeculation contribute very much to the amuſement of the public; their cheapneſs brings them into univerſal uſe; their variety adapts them to every one's taſte; the ſcholar learns what is going on in the literary world; the ſoldier makes a campaign in ſafety and cenſures the conduct of generals without fear of being puniſhed for mutiny; the politician, inſpired by the fumes of the coffee-pot, unravels the knotty intrigues of miniſters; the induſtrious merchant obſerves the courſe of trade and the rates of exchange; the honeſt ſhopkeeper nods over the account of a robbery and the price of the markets till his pipe is out; and many a faſhionable fair-one would find her breakfaſt inſipid and her appetite palled unleſs the firſt were ſeaſoned and the latter revived by the oblique inſinuation and chit-chat ſcandal of the gay world, of which our modern Newſpapers contain ſo plentiful a ſhare.

One may eaſily imagine that the uſe and amuſement reſulting from theſe diurnal hiſtories render them not likely to be confined to one part of the globe or one period of time. The Relations of China mention a Gazette publiſhed there by authority, and the Roman hiſtorians ſometimes quote the *Acta Diurna*, or Daily Advertiſers of that empire, as your learned and ingenious Correſpondent, Indagator, proves by reference to Tacitus, l. xvi. c. 22.

I ſhall now proceed to ſtate the few obſervations which a little leiſure in the country enabled me to collect on this curious ſubject, truſting that they may lead ſome one of your learned correſpondents to communicate the reſult of more accurate reſearches on the ſubject.

The *Acta Diurna* were journals of the common occurrences of Rome, as the *trials, elections, puniſhments, buildings, deaths, ſacrifices, prodigies. &c. compoſed under the direction of the magiſtrates, committed to their care, and laid up with the reſt of their records in an edifice called the Hall of Liberty. Like all other public papers, the acceſs to them was eaſy. The hiſtorians† appear, as already noticed, to have collected materials from them; nor is it improbable that copies were frequently taken by particular

* Vide Juſti Lipſii Excurſus in Tacitum. Ed. Var. vol. 1. p. 743.

† Suet. in Cæs. c. 20. in Vita Tib. c. 5. et al. Tacit. l. 13. Suet. in Cal. c. 9 and Juvenal Sat. ii. l. 136, ſays:—

Fient iſta palam, cupientes in Acta referri.

perſons

perſons and diſperſed about the city or ſent to their friends in the provinces, that no Roman might be ignorant even of the minuteſt event which happened in the metropolis of the world.

We may find ſome ground for this ſuppoſition in the correſpondence between Cicero and Cœlius*, whilſt the former was governor of Cilicia. Cœlius had promiſed to ſend him the news of Rome, and in order to diſcharge his commiſſion with exactneſs, and gratify the curioſity of his friend, he incloſes in his firſt letter a kind of Journal of the occurrences of the city. Cicero, it appears, would have made a bad figure in a modern coffee-houſe converſation, for he rallies Cœlius, humorouſly enough, about it in his anſwer "Do you think," ſays he, "that I left it in charge with you to ſend an account of the matches of gladiators, the adjournments of the courts and ſuch like articles, which, even when I am at Rome, nobody ventures to tell *me*. From you, I expect a political ſketch of the ſtate of the commonwealth, and not Chreſtus's newſpaper.†"

Suetonius likewiſe mentions a little particularity with regard to theſe *Acta Diurna*, which may ſerve to confirm the notion of their bearing a pretty near reſemblance to our newſpapers. He ſays that "‡Julius Cæſar in his conſulſhip ordered the diurnal acts of the ſenate and the people to be publiſhed." Auguſtus, indeed the ſame author aſſerts, forbade* the publication of the former to be continued, but there is no reaſon to think that his prohibition extended to the latter. It is certainly ſuitable to the genius of an abſolute monarchy that its councils ſhould not be publicly known; but the amuſing and trifling topics of diſcourſe which the common events of a great city afford, are ſo far from being offenſive under ſuch a conſtitution, that they rather ſerve to draw off the minds of the people from inquiring into affairs of a more important and ſecret nature.

The antiquaries pretend to have diſcovered ſome of theſe papers. Thoſe which relate to the 585th year of Rome, were firſt publiſhed by Pighius, in his Annals†. He tells us that they were given to him by James Suſius, who found them amongſt the papers of Ludovicus Vives. He does not ſeem to have the leaſt doubt of their being genuine, and even makes uſe of them to correct a paſſage in Livy. Dodwell alſo inſerted them in his Camdenian Lectures‡ together with ſome additional *Acta* of the year of Rome 691. A friend of his, Adrian Beverland, had received them from Iſaac Voſſius, who tranſcribed them from a parcel of inſcriptions which Petavius had prepared for the preſs.

I ſhall now venture to make a few extracts from the papers themſelves, obſerving only that the names of Paulus Æmilius, the conqueror of Macedon, Popilius Lenas, the famous ambaſſador, Julius Cæſar, Cicero and Hortenſius give an air of importance, and perhaps occaſion the moſt trifling circumſtances being mentioned.

I have purpoſely kept as cloſe to the originals as poſſible, that the form and manner of drawing them up may be preſerved.

A.U.C. 585. 5th of the Kalends of April. The Faſces with Æmilius the Conſul.

The Conſul crowned with laurel,

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* Lib. viii. Ep. 1. Lib. ii. Ep. 8.

† "Quid? tu me hoc tibi mandaſſe exiſtimas, ut mihi gladiatorum compoſitiones, ut vadimonia dilata & *Chreſti Compilationem* mitteres, et ea quæ nobis, cum Romæ ſumus, narrare nemo audeat?" &c.

‡ Vit Jul. Cæs. "Primus omnium inſtituit ut tam ſenatus quam populi *diurna acta* conficerentur et *publicarentur*." It has been contended that theſe words of Suetonius imply that Julius Cæſar was the firſt who ordered the acts of the ſenate and people to be drawn up as well as publiſhed; and this is one reaſon, amongſt others, why ſome men of learning have ſuſpected the genuineneſs of theſe remains, but the force of Suetonius's expreſſion may be in ſome degree leſſened by conſidering that a numerous, grave, and regular body, like the Roman ſenate, could not poſſibly have carried on a variety of buſineſs with convenience and diſpatch, unleſs ſome regiſters of their proceedings were taken, which might be referred to and examined upon occaſion. Beſides, it may be clearly collected from the following paſſage in one of Cicero's Orations, that there were ſome ſuch regiſters in being long before the time of Cæſar's conſulſhip:—"Quid deinde, quid feci cum ſcirem ita indicium in Tabulas publicas relatum ut hæ tabulæ privatâ tamen cuſtodiâ continerentur, non continui domi, ſed dividi paſſim."—Pro. Syll. c. 15. It is not at all impoſſible that theſe *Tabulæ Publicæ* may have included both the *Acta Diurna* and the *Acta Senatus*. It muſt, however, be confeſſed that Mr. Weſſeling, a German profeſſor, has attacked the authenticity of the *Acta Diurna* with a good deal of learning and ingenuity.

* Aug. c. 36.

† Pighius (Stephanus) Annales Magiſtratuum et Provinciarum, S P Q R. Ant. 1599. fol. See vol. ii. p. 378.

‡ App. c. 5. and c. 90.

ſacrificed at the Temple of Apollo. The Senate aſſembled at the *Curia Hoſtilia*, about the 8th hour; and a decree paſſed that Prætors ſhould give ſentence according to the edicts which were of perpetual validity. This day, M. Scapula was accuſed of an act of violence before C. Bœbius the prætor. Fifteen of the judges were for condemning him and thirty-three for adjourning the cauſe.

4th Of the Kalends of April.
The Faſces with Licinius the Conſul.

It thundered, and an oak was ſtruck with lightning on that part of Mount Palatine called Summa Velia early in the afternoon. A fray happened in a tavern at the lower end of *Banker's-ſtreet, in which the keeper of the *Hog in Armour* tavern, was dangerouſly wounded. Tertinius, the Ædile, fined the butchers for ſelling meat which had not been inſpected by the overſeers of the markets. The fine is to be appropriated to build a Chapel to the Temple of the Goddeſs Tellus.

3d of the Kalends of April.
The Faſces with Æmilius.

It rained ſtones on Mount Veientine. Poſthumus, the Tribune, ſent his beadle to the Conſul, that he ſhould not convene the Senate on that day, but the Tribune Decimus putting in his *veto*, the affair went no farther.

Pridie. Kal. April.
The Faſces with Licinius.

The Latin feſtivals were celebrated: a ſacrifice performed on the Alban Mount, and a dole of raw fleſh diſtributed to the people. A fire happened on Mount Cœlius; two triſulæ† and five houſes were conſumed to the ground and four damaged. Demiphon the famous pirate, who was taken by Licinius Nerva, a provincial lieutenant, was ſacrificed. The red ſtandard was diſplayed at the Capitol, and the Conſuls obliged the youth who were enliſted for the Macedonian war to take a new oath in the Campus Martius.

Kal. Apr.

Paulus the Conſul, and Cn. Octavius the Prætor, ſet out this day for Macedonia in the habits of war, vaſt numbers of people attending them to the gates. The funeral of Marcia was performed with greater pomp of images than attendance of mourners. The Pontifex Sempronius proclaimed the Megaleſian plays in honour of Cybele.

4th of the Nones of April.

A *ver* ſacrum* was vowed purſuant to the opinion of the College of Prieſts. Preſents were made to the ambaſſadors of the Etolians. Ebuſius the prætor ſet out for his province of Sicily. The fleet ſtationed on the African coaſt, entered the port of Oſtia with the tribute of that province. An entertainment was given to the people by Marcia's ſons at their mother's funeral. A ſtage play was acted this day, being ſacred to Cybele.

3d of the Nones of April.

Popilius† Lenas, C. Decimus, and C. Hoſtilius, were ſent ambaſſadors in a joint commiſſion to the kings of Syria and Egypt, in order to accommodate the differences about which they are now at war. Early in the morning, they went with a great attendance of clients and relations to offer up a ſacrifice and libations at the temple of Caſtor and Pollux, before they began their journey.

The ſecond ſet of the remains of the *acta diurna* belong to the year of Rome 691. I have already mentioned how they were diſcovered, and ſhall only add, that they are fuller, and more entertaining than the former, but ſeem rather more liable to objection on the ſcore of authenticity.

Syllanus and Murena Conſuls.
The Faſces with Murena.
3d of the Ides of Auguſt.

Murena ſacrificed early in the morning at the temple of Caſtor and Pollux, and afterwards aſſembled the Senate in Pompey's ſenate-houſe. Syllanus defended Sex. Ruſcius of Larinum, who was accuſed of an act of violence by Torquatus before Q. Cornificius the prætor. The defendant

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* Called *Janus Infimus*, becauſe there was in that part of the ſtreet a ſtatue of *Janus*. The upper end was called *Janus Summus* from the ſame reaſon.

† Houſes ſtanding apart by themſelves, and not joined to the reſt of the ſtreet. Moſt of the great men's houſes at Rome were built in this manner.

* A *ver ſacrum* was a vow to ſacrifice an ox, ſheep, or ſome ſuch animal from between the Kalends of March and the Pridie Kalends of June.

† This Popilius met Antiochus king of Syria, at the head of his conquering army in Egypt, and, drawing a circle round him with a ſtick he held in his hand, bid him declare himſelf a friend or enemy to Rome before he ſtirred out of it. The king, though fluſhed with ſucceſs, choſe the former, and in conſequence of it withdrew his troops out of the dominions of Ptolemy, who was an ally of the Romans.

was abſolved by forty votes, and voted guilty by twenty. A riot happened in the *Via Sacra* between Clodius's workmen and Milo's ſlaves.

5th of the Kal. of September.

M. Tullius Cicero pleaded in defence of Cornelius Sylla, accuſed by Torquatus of being concerned in Cataline's conſpiracy, and gained his cauſe by a majority of five judges. The tribunes* of the treaſury were againſt the defendant. One of the prætors advertiſed by an edict that he ſhould put off his ſittings for five days upon account of his daughter's marriage. C. Cæſar ſet out for his government of the further Spain, having been long delayed by his creditors. A report was brought to Tertinius the prætor while he was trying cauſes at his tribunal, that his ſon was dead. This was contrived by the friends of Copponius, who was accuſed of poiſoning, that the prætor in his concern might adjourn the court: but the magiſtrate having diſcovered the falſehood of the ſtory, returned to his tribunal and continued in taking informations againſt the accuſed.

4th Kal. of Septr.

The funeral of Metella Pia, a veſtal, was celebrated. She was buried in the ſepulchre of her anceſtors in the *Aurelian road*. The cenſors made a bargain that the temple of Aius Loquens ſhould be repaired for twenty-five teſterces. Q. Hortenſius harangued the people about the cenſorſhip and the Allobrogic war. Advice arrived from Etruria that ſome of the late conſpirators† had begun a tumult, headed by L. Sergius.

An admirer of antiquity may, perhaps, find the ſame conciſeneſs, clearneſs, and ſimplicity in the *Acta Diurna*, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh the inſcriptions upon the medals and public monuments of the ancients. I muſt however own that they want that ſprightly humour and diffuſe kind of narration which embelliſh the compoſitions of our modern diurnal hiſtorians. The Roman gazettes are defective in ſeveral material ornaments of ſtyle. They never end an argument with the myſtical hint—"This occaſions great ſpeculation." They ſeem to have been ignorant of ſuch engaging introductions as—"we hear"—"it is ſtrongly reported;" and of that ingenious but threadbare excuſe for a downright lie—"it wants confirmation;" nor do they ſeemto have been aware of the advantages of inſerting a falſehood one day, in order to revive it by a downright contradiction the next. It is alſo worthy of remark, that the prætor's daughter is married without our being told that ſhe was a lady of great beauty, merit, and fortune.

Another remark which is naturally ſuggeſted from ſeveral articles in theſe journals, is the great regard which the Romans paid to the ſuperſtitious ceremonies of a falſe and ridiculous religion. Not a day paſſes but ſome prodigy is obſerved, ſome ſacrifice or feſtival performed to implore the bleſſing of their deities upon the arms and councils of the ſtate. Three men of the greateſt quality in Rome, before they ſet out upon an embaſſy of importance, go in a ſolemn manner, accompanied by their family and friends, to beg the aſſiſtance and protection of the gods as a neceſſary preparation for a long journey and a weighty employment.

Such, Sir, is the reſult of my imperfect reſearches upon this curious ſubject, which I hope may induce ſome of your learned correſpondents to elucidate it ſtill further, as it cannot fail to prove intereſting to ſome of your readers.

Your's, &c.

W.

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* The judicial power in public trials underwent frequent alterations at Rome, and had been lodged at different times in the ſenators, the knights, and ſometimes in a mixed number of both. It was now ſhared (by the Aurelian law) between the ſenatorian and equeſtrian orders, and the *tribuni ærarii* (who were plebeians and paymaſters in the Roman Exchequer). The latter were deprived of this privilege by Julius Cæſar. The number of judges ſeems to have varied according to the appointment of the magiſtrate or the direction of the law, on which the accuſation was founded. At Milo's trial, for inſtance, they were reduced by lot to eight, and before ſentence was given, the accuſers and the accuſed rejected five out of each order, ſo that five determined the cauſe, which was always done by ballot; but there are other caſes where the number of judges is different.

† This incident ſeems obſcure. Cataline's conſpiracy was entirely quaſhed before this time, ſo that Lucius Sergius cannot mean him, as it otherwiſe might, for his name was Lucius Sergius Cataline. Nor can the expreſſion *reliquiæ conjuratorum* be applied to Cataline's commotion in Etruria, which was the opening of the plot, whereas the words in the *Acta* plainly imply that this was a renewal of it by that part of the conſpirators who had eſcaped, or were yet undiſcovered.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately, after twenty years abſence, paid a viſit to the place of my nativity, Scotland, I was alike ſurpriſed and hurt at the language ſpoken. Though accuſtomed to aſſociate with my countrymen here, yet a great proportion of them have acquired at leaſt an *imitation* of the Engliſh language; but at Edinburgh, Caledonia's capital, whoſe inhabitants pride themſelves on their elegance and learning, the broadeſt Scottiſh accent is every where to be heard, and is not confined to the lower people, but pervades all ranks, the higheſt not excepted; and not unfrequently there is evinced an affectation of ſpeaking what they call pure Scotch, bidding perfect defiance to a *union* with England, in language at leaſt. In the courts of juſtice, where are to be found many of the brighteſt literary characters, ſtill the provincial accent prevails, even among thoſe gentlemen of the bar or bench who ſpeak in public correctly as to the words and grammar. But go among the circles of advocates lounging in the outer-houſe, and you will hear in their familiar diſcourſe the Scotch language introduced on all occaſions. I muſt acknowledge that this ſpecies of vulgariſm is now ſeldom introduced in their public ſpeeches, but before I firſt left the country, it was extremely common among the council as well as judges. Lord Kaims, Lord Auchinleck, the late Lord Juſtice Clerk Macqueen, and many others I could name, eminent for their legal and literary acquirements, carried this diſguſting habit to the extreme.

When theſe gentlemen get themſelves tranſported to the Britiſh ſenate, and ſeated in St. Stephen's Chapel, however learned and appropriate may be their harangues, the provinciality of their accent diſfigures their language, and greatly offends the Engliſh ear. Lord Melville, long as he has ſat in the Houſe of Commons, and much as he has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſpeaking, has never been able to diveſt himſelf of this impediment. Almoſt the only inſtance I know of a perſon bred in Scotland getting entirely rid of his native accent, was the late Earl of Roſslyn, who on his firſt coming to London to prepare himſelf for the Engliſh bar, wiſely conſidered this point of ſo great importance, that he ſecluded himſelf entirely from the ſociety of his countrymen; whereas in moſt of the Scots, reſiding in this metropolis, their conſtant and almoſt excluſive aſſociation together in their convivial hours, occaſions an inveterate continuation of their language, as diſtinguiſhable as that of the Jews, and proceeding from the ſame cauſe.

A reformation in this reſpect were much to be wiſhed. Among the lower claſs, the people in Scotland, as in every other diſtrict of the kingdom, muſt be expected to ſpeak a vulgar and local dialect; but among thoſe of a better education, there might ſurely be ſome improvement. At preſent not only is the child educated at home amidſt the language in its *auncient purity*, but at ſchool his maſter, inſtead of teaching him to read and pronounce the Engliſh tongue, inſtructs him in a ſort of jargon, of which the words are correct, but the pronunciation falſe. In ſhort, it is a language taught by a *foreigner*, who is himſelf under the ſame diſabilities into which he leads his pupils.

The moſt obvious means of correcting this defect, would be to employ only Engliſhmen as teachers of the Engliſh language. I am ſenſible that Engliſhmen, otherwiſe properly qualified, are not to be had ſo eaſily, and certainly not at ſo moderate rates as Scotchmen: but ſurely, in the principal ſchools at Edinburgh, and other large towns, this difficulty might be got over; and in families that can afford to keep private tutors for their children, it would be a moſt material improvement to employ Engliſh gentlemen. Nor is this all: the youth ſhould the whole time they are ſtudying foreign languages, and other branches of knowledge, read daily a conſiderable portion of Engliſh aloud to an able maſter, and every diſcouragement be given to their ſpeaking Scotch in common and among each other. At preſent, when a boy goes to the High School to learn Latin, he is in a great meaſure taught to deſpiſe the Engliſh, and were he to attempt to ſpeak it with propriety would be laughed at by the reſt, A boy who may have received part of his education in England, and returns to Edinburgh to a public ſchool, is as much ridiculed by his companions as the moſt awkward young Sawney would be among a number of Engliſh boys. I particularly remember, when I was at the High School of Edinburgh, an example of this, in the perſon of the preſent Earl of Lauderdale, and his brother, General Maitland, who after ſtudying ſome years in England, returned to Edinburgh. Their *knapping*, as it was called, produced ſuch deriſion, as to induce them in a great meaſure to unlearn the language they had been acquiring.

I may, probably, on a future occaſion, addreſs you farther on this ſubject, and ſhall

ſhall only for the preſent add, that in the propoſition I have made of employing Engliſhmen as teachers in Scotland, I am far from wiſhing to deprive my countrymen of this reſpectable means of ſubſiſtence, for which they are in ſo many other reſpects, eminently qualified. But let theſe young Scotchmen, who are meant to fill ſcholaſtic departments, be ſo educated themſelves as to be enabled to teach their pupils the Engliſh, as well as foreign languages. Nothing, for example, can prevent even the pooreſt from paſſing ſome years in an Engliſh ſeminary, where they may be employed and paid for teaching thoſe branches for which they are qualified. I am, &c.

London, May 6, 1805. J. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A BRIEF SKETCH *of the* ORIGIN *and* PRESENT STATE *of the* CITY *of* PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA is the capital of Pennſylvania, and the chief city of the United States, in point of ſize and ſplendour; though it now fills but the ſecond rank in reſpect to commercial importance: the trade of America having latterly flowed more freely into the open channels of the bay of New York. It muſt alſo yield metropolitan precedence to the doubtful policy of a *ſeat of government far removed from the chief reſort of wealth and population*, the pendulum of national activity, which muſt long vibrate (perhaps for ever) between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York; a chain of commercial cities, unparallelled in hiſtory, whoſe vigorous impulſe is already accelerated by the bold ramifications of turnpikes and canals.

Philadelphia is ſituated about forty degrees north of the equator, and ſeventy-five weſt of London; being in the ſame parallel of latitude with Spain, Italy, and Greece; climates whoſe happy temperature had already indicated for Pennſylvania a milder winter, before the original froſts of November and December, by which the firſt adventurers were ſometimes frozen up in the Delaware, had evidently yielded to the qualifying effects of expoſing the ſurface of the earth to the rays of the ſun.

Its founder, the benevolent and pacific William Penn, denominated it Philadelphia, or the City of Brotherly Love, from a town in ancient Greece, ſo named in honour of the fraternal attachment of Attalus and Eumenes; and afterwards famous in the Chriſtian World for one of the Seven Churches to which St. John addreſſed his Prophetic Viſions, ſo ſublimely delivered in the Book of Revelations;—a name, methinks, of auſpicious omen — "Behold (ſays the inſpired Apoſtle to the Angel of the Church in Philadelphia), I have ſet before thee an open door, and no man can ſhut it." Religious liberty is here a chartered right; the policy, as well as the equity, of which, to ſay nothing of its conſiſtency with the ſpirit of that religion which breathes "peace on earth, and good-will to men," is happily confirmed in theſe latter ages of the church, by the harmony and fellowſhip in which the various profeſſors of the modern Philadelphia ſo peculiarly fraternize.

Penn had been concerned in the ſettlement of New Jerſey ſome years before he obtained from Charles II. a grant of the territory on the weſtern ſide of the Delaware. The Dutch and Swedes were then numerous at Upland (now Cheſter), at New-Caſtle, and at the Hœrkills (now Lewis-Town), and a number of his brethren in religious profeſſion, had already eſtabliſhed themſelves at Shackamaxon (now Kenſington, a ſuburb of Philadelphia), in the year 1678; when a ſhip, called the Shield, of Stockton, the firſt that had ever ventured to ſail ſo high up the river, in tacking about, ran her bowſprit among the trees which lined the ſhore where the city now ſtands; and the new-comers on board, bound for Burlington, then remarked to each other, that *it would be a fine place for a town.*

The royal grant paſſed the great-ſeal on the 4th of March, 1681; and in Auguſt the following year the venerable legiſlator of Pennſylvania ſet ſail from London, in the ſhip Welcome, Captain Greenway.

The proprietor was accompanied by a hundred of his friends and fellow-profeſſors, contemptuouſly called Quakers by their haughty countrymen; becauſe, in their religious meetings, like the faithful of every age, they ſometimes trembled at the word of God.

A proſperous gale wafted the patriarchs of Pennſylvania in ſix weeks to the friendly coaſt of America; and the Proprietary landed at New-Caſtle, on the 24th of October, under the acclamations of the Dutch ſettlers, who accompanied him to Upland, the principal Swediſh ſettlement, where he collected an aſſembly of all the freemen in the province, by whom his juriſdiction was unanimouſly recognized and confirmed.

It was here that the father of his coun-

try

try made a treaty with the harmleſs natives, which was to laſt, in the figurative ſtyle of thoſe nervous aborigines, who have ſince been ſo groſsly miſrepreſented by European theoriſts, *as long as the trees ſhould grow, or the waters run*; a treaty that was faithfully obſerved by both parties (let the potentates of Europe bluſh!) through a happy period of eighty ſucceſſive years; and that has ſince been conſigned to hiſtoric immortality by the patriotic pencil of a deſcendant of one of the peaceful aſſiſtants, now the firſt painter of the age.

The founder of Pennſylvania was not long in fixing upon a ſituation that ſeemed prepared by nature, perhaps by Providence, for the ſudden growth of his future capital. The ſpot was then covered with timber, its foundation was a ſtratum of potter's-clay, the harbour furniſhed a bed of ſand, the neareſt hills contained quarries of ſtone, the vicinity yielded limeſtone and marble, and the penetration of intelligent obſervers diſcovered mines of coal and iron upon the navigable branches of the Delaware long before the new ſettlement afforded hands to work them.

It is an extenſive plain, five miles above the confluence of two navigable rivers, the Delaware and the Schuylkill; the former, though one hundred and twenty miles from the ſea, being there a mile in width, and deep enough for veſſels of twelve hundred tons; the latter, half as wide as the Thames at London, being alſo navigable as high as the ſite of the town.

Some families of Swedes and Fins had obtained by ſettlement the right of poſſeſſion. They willingly ſold, or exchanged, their claim; and by the end of the year 1682 the ground-plot of the future city was regularly laid out. Nine ſtreets, two miles in length, run eaſt and weſt, from river to river; and twenty-three, of a mile, interſect them at right-angles, from north to ſouth. None of theſe are leſs than fifty feet wide, and they diſtribute the plan into ſquares, the interior of which was deſigned for yards and gardens. Two main ſtreets, of a hundred feet wide, croſs each other in the centre, and form an open place or public ſquare, of which four more were laid out in the different quarters of the city; and a range of houſes for the principal inhabitants was intended to open upon the water, in the manner of the celebrated Bomb Quay at Rotterdam; for which purpoſe the warehouſes, &c. along the river were intended to have been kept from riſing above the bank. But cupidity (perhaps convenience) has crowded the platforms between the ſtreets with narrow alleys; the public ſquares, except only that in the centre, have been otherwiſe appropriated; and the bank of the river has been built up with a row of houſes that now intercepts from the city the intended view of the port.

Four-ſcore houſes and cottages were erected within the year, one of which is now occupied as a tavern, the ſign of the Boatſwain and Call, at the corner of Front and Dock-ſtreets; and another, that was the city reſidence of William Penn, is yet ſtanding in Black-Horſe-alley, directly back of Lætitia-court, ſo named from one of the daughters of the proprietary. Oppoſite to the latter, in the middle of Market-ſtreet, there ſtood for many years a monument of primitive ſimplicity, a wooden jail, that was ſeldom inhabited by any body but the jailor.

The firſt child born in the new city, by name John Key, lived to his 85th year; one Edward Drinker, who was born in a cave under the bank of the Delaware, ſurvived till the Declaration of Independence, when the capital of the United States was eſtimated to contain ſix thouſand houſes and forty thouſand people; and there is a widow lady yet living, whoſe mother arrived from England when there were but three houſes in Philadelphia.

The ſtate-houſe, or town hall, a ſubſtantial edifice of two hundred feet front, including the wings, was erected within half a centuty after the woods were cleared away from its ſite; the firſt epiſcopal church was ſoon afterwards ornamented with a ſteeple that may vie in point of elegance with any ſpire in Europe; and, while Pennſylvania was ſtill a dependent colony, ſcarcely diſtinguiſhed on the other ſide of the Atlantic among twelve adjacent provinces of the Britiſh empire in America, a new priſon was erected, ſufficiently capacious for the future introduction of the philanthropic reform that has ſince converted our jails into manufactories and our criminals into manufacturers.

During the revolutionary war, the capital of the ſtruggling colonies remained ſtationary, or rather retrograded, under the occupation of the royal army, by whom, however, the houſes were firſt numbered, and a floating-bridge was thrown acroſs the Schuylkill.

The weſtern improvements then ſcarcely extended half a mile from the Delaware, and

and it was a country-walk for the citizens to go to the Hoſpital, the Swedes church, or the ſhip-yards at Kenſington.

Since the revolution, ſo happily terminated by the independence of the United States, under the diſintereſted co-operation of a Franklin in council, a Morris in finance, and a Waſhington in the field, Philadelphia has increaſed with aſtoniſhing rapidity, notwithſtanding the repeated ravages of a mortal fever, introduced from the peſtilential atmoſphere of the weſtern Archipelago, where it has been excited to unuſual virulence by the civil wars of St. Domingo. In the year 1793 it ſwept away five thouſand people.

A ſuperb edifice of the Corinthian order, with a majeſtic portico of ſix fluted columns of white marble, was then building for the reception of the Bank of the United States, a vigorous offspring of the Federal Conſtitution, that had been framed in 1788, and organized in the following year, by the patriotic Waſhington, on being voluntarily ratified by two-thirds of the thirteen independent ſtates that then formed the American Union;—thus exhibiting to the expecting world a firſt example of a great nation reforming a defective ſyſtem of government without unſheathing the ſword.

The city has ſince been beautified with an elegant ſtructure, executed in white marble, from the deſign of an Ionic temple, for the offices of the Bank of Pennſylvania; and the interſection of the two principal ſtreets is now occupied by a marble Rotunda, for the reception and diſtribution of the Schuylkill water, raiſed by machinery to a level of thirty or forty feet above the higheſt ground in the city.

The ſtreets of Philadelphia are paved with pebble-ſtones, and bordered with ample foot-ways of brick, raiſed one foot above the carriage-way, for the eaſe and ſafety of paſſengers. They are kept cleaner than thoſe of any city in Europe, excepting the towns of Holland, where trade is carried on by canals; and London is the only capital in the world that is better lighted at night.

The private buildings are generally three ſtories high: they are built of a clear red brick, and generally ornamented, in the new ſtreets, with facings, key-ſtones, and flights of ſteps, in white marble.

Ever ſince the operation of the Federal Conſtitution, four or five hundred houſes have been annually erected, no ſmall proportion of which (it is ſaid not leſs than two hundred) have been built, or cauſed to be built, by a ſingle citizen, whoſe well-laid plans have greatly improved the city, particularly in Walnut-ſtreet; in Sanſom-ſtreet, the firſt that has been built in America with a ſtrict attention to uniformity; and in Second-ſtreet, where it croſſed a moraſs that had long formed an inconvenient ſeparation between the city and the northern ſuburbs.

Philadelphia, including Southwark and the Northern Liberties, now extends near three miles along the Delaware, and about a mile eaſt and weſt; and is ſuppoſed to contain thirteen thouſand houſes, and eighty thouſand people.

There are in it upwards of thirty churches, or meeting-houſes, in which the various denominations of believers perform the homage of public-worſhip to the common Father of Mankind, according to their peculiar forms and perſuaſions, under the happy ſyſtem of toleration, ſecured to all profeſſions, without a legal eſtabliſhment for any.

Three large meeting-houſes are now building in different parts of the city, and ſtone piers have been erected in the river Schuylkill, for a permanent bridge of three arches, whoſe gigantic ſpan would have been thought impracticable in Europe long after the firſt ſettlement of Pennſylvania.

The market of Philadelphia, for beef, veal, and mutton, is ſecond only to that of Leadenhall; and its pork, poultry, and game, are not inferior to thoſe of the fineſt climates in the world; though it is excelled by New-York in the articles of fiſh and fruit.

The city was firſt incorporated in 1701, before which period it was called the town of Philadelphia; but the corporation was ſelf-elective, and not accountable to the citizens, according to the arbitrary ſyſtems of the mother-country.

On the late auſpicious revolution, this charter was annulled, and its powers were variouſly diſtributed, until, in 1789, a corporation was again regularly organized by charter, conſtituting a mayor, recorder, fifteen aldermen, common council, &c. &c. &c.; the latter to be annually choſen by the taxable inhabitants.

The public inſtitutions of Philadelphia are peculiarly numerous and beneficial.—They include a univerſity, as well as a competent number of public, private, and free-ſchools, a philoſophical ſociety, a muſeum, a public library, an hoſpital, a diſpenſary, one public and two private almshouſes, a college of phyſicians, ſocieties for promoting agriculture, for the encou-

ragement of the arts and manufactures, for the abolition of Negro-ſlavery (a ſtain of colonial dependence that ſtill tarniſhes the fair eſcutcheon of American freedom), and for alleviating the miſeries of public priſons; to whoſe benevolent exertions is chiefly owing the improvement of the penal code, and the preſent ſafety of the inhabitants from the depredations of the unprincipled part of the community.

Beſides theſe benevolent aſſociations, there are now in Philadelphia three chartered banks, ſix marine inſurance companies, two for inſuring againſt fire, and forty-one printing-offices, five of which publiſh daily-papers, that are in a few days circulated gratis from Georgia to New-Hampſhire, by means of the poſt-office, which originated in 1775, in the then capital of the Britiſh colonies, under the auſpices of the venerable Franklin, ſo long the benefactor of his country.

The mint of the United States is ſtill kept at Philadelphia. A type foundry has been long eſtabliſhed; and printing, coachmaking, cabinet-work, and ſhip-building, are carried to a degree of perfection unrivalled in America, and little excelled in Europe. But the ſtaple commodity of Philadelphia is flour, of which 400,000 barrels have been exported in a year.

Such is the ſalubrity of the air of Philadelphia, that the births annually exceed the deaths in the proportion of five to three; yet the exceſſive heat of the ſummer-months, during which the thermometer may be averaged at 72, and ſometimes riſes to 93, is ſo nearly allied to the atmoſphere of the burning zone, as readily to receive and propagate the yellow-fever of the Weſt-Indies, of late ſo frequently introduced into the United States through perpetual intercourſe, feebly reſtrained by the inadequate operations of local and temporary health-laws.

Within the memory of a gentleman of obſervation, there were but three coaches kept among the gentry of Philadelphia; not more than two, or, at moſt, three, ſhips arrived once a-year with the *unrivalled* manufactures of Great Britain; nor were petty ſloops fitted out to exchange American flour for Weſt-India produce but in ſhares of one-third, one-ſixth, or even one twelfth, by the then principal merchants of the place. Without exceeding the bounds of ordinary longevity, he has lived to ſee twelve or fifteen hundred ſail annually expedited for every quarter of the globe, of which fifteen or twenty double the ſouthern promontory of Africa, and explore the antipodes for the moſt coſtly productions of the Eaſt; while at home three hundred coaches occaſionally diſplay the eaſe of opulence, or the elegance of luxury.

Such an increaſe of wealth and ſplendour, within the recollection of a ſingle man, admits of but one compariſon in the hiſtory of the world; and, if Peterſburg may juſtly boaſt ſuperior numbers, and a more recent origin, it has been created among the marſhes of the Neva by a ſucceſſion of abſolute princes, commanding the reſources of a mighty empire; while Philadelphia, at firſt only the chief town of a dependent colony, and now no more than the capital of a ſingle province of an infant nation, has riſen upon the banks of the Delaware, from the liberal inſtitutes of a private founder, ſeconded only by the energy of principle, and the efforts of intelligence, to a diſtinguiſhed rank among the capitals of nations.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ACRATUS.

IN a recent collection of engravings from antique gems, occurs a ſort of winged Bacchus, called Acratus, a genius, or ſpirit, of the god of the grape. Might not this hitherto neglected divinity, be employed as the emblematic or allegoric perſonification of brandy? An acratiſm was the old name for a whet, or cordial. There is this uſe in an euphemiſm, that it facilitates ſincerity: one cannot ſay of any woman "ſhe drinks drams;" but one might hazard "ſhe is a worſhipper of Acratus." He was no doubt the ſon of Bacchus and of Veſta.

ENCYCLOPEDY.

Who firſt contrived theſe dictionaries of omniſcience which are become the ciſterns of all modern knowledge?

Hermannus Torrentinus of Zwol, in the Dutch province Overyſſel, printed in 1510, at Haguenau, his alphabetic *Elucidarius Carminum et Hiſtoriarum.*

An augmented edition was publiſhed at Paris, in 1567, entitled *Dictionarium Hiſtoricum,*

Hiſtoricum, Geographicum, Poeticum, auctore Carolo Stephano; which had a vaſt run.

The ſucceſs of this work occaſioned Nicolas Lloyd to publiſh at London, in 1670, a ſimilar dictionary in folio.

At Baſil, in 1677, Hoffmann edited his *Lexicon Univerſale.*

Harris's *Lexicon Techinicum*, printed at London, in 1704, ſeems to be the earlieſt vernacular attempt of this kind; and Chambers's Cyclopædia to be that which impoſed the now appropriated denomination.

ZWINGLI.

The Zwinglians, obſerves a French eccleſiaſtic hiſtorian, have been the moſt tolerant of all the proteſtants. Does not this ariſe from the circumſtance that Zwingli never holds out any ſpecific creed as eſſential to ſalvation. In his Profeſſion of Faith, addreſſed to Francis I. he ſays, "we ſhall meet in heaven with Theſeus, with Ariſtides, and with Socrates."

Zwingli had another merit: he invented the proper reply to the Catholic argument for tranſubſtantiation, by obſerving that the verb *is* often ſtands for *ſignifies* or *typifies*: as in Exodus, xii. 11; where it is ſaid of a lamb, "It is the Lord's ſtride or paſs-over." *This is my body*, means, *this typifies my body*. Neither Luther, nor Bucer, have got rid of the theophagite cannibaliſm of the communion-rite.

GIFT OF TONGUES.

There is a paſſage in *Clemens Alexandrinus*, (but the memorandum of reference has been loſt) in which he ſtates it to have been cuſtomary in the ſynagogues of Alexandria, and other Mediterranean ſea-ports, to ſay the public prayers in three different languages, Syriac, Greek, and Latin, for the accommodation of foreign traders and ſailors. Each ſentence was repeated in each language before the next ſentence was begun; as if we were to deliver the Lord's prayer thus: "Our father, who art in heaven:" *Notre père, qui es aux cieux, Unſer vater, der du in himmel biſt.* "Hallowed be thy name:" *Sanctifié ſoit ton nom*; *Geheiliget werde dein nahme, &c.* The habit, ſkill, facility or faculty of making theſe macaronic prayers appears to have been called *the gift of tongues.* It was juſtly ſaid to be beſtowed by the religious or holy ſpirit, becauſe the requiſite labour of acquirement was incurred for a holy or religious purpoſe. We ſtill ſay of a ſtudent of theology in the preſbyterian ſchools, that he has an excellent *gift of prayer*, when he has learned to pray extempore, with eloquence: and we might with propriety ſay, that he owes the gift of prayer to the holy ſpirit which poſſeſſes him. Some perſonifications originally allegoric, may eaſily have attained a mythological ſignification; and ſome expreſſions originally emblematic, have acquired an epic reality; in paſſing from the lips of the aſſertor to the pen of the narrator, even where both endeavoured to be ſtrictly faithful. At leaſt in reading Peter's, or Luke's account of the gift of tongues, one is at firſt led to ſuſpect a miraculous interpoſition; yet, in the courſe of the Apoſtolic Hiſtory, one finds the very perſons recurring to interpreters, who in ſome meaſure were partakers of this gift. This is ſymptomatic of limited human acquirement. But on this part of the ſubject Middleton has treated admirably and ſufficiently. Would it not be worth while in our own ſea-ports to open chapels where the liturgy might be repeated alternately in Engliſh, French, and Dutch? Such places of worſhip would be good ſchools of language to children intended for the counting-houſe; and we ſhould ſoon get over the ridicule of hearing a prieſt,

Like Cerberus himſelf pronounce,
A leaſh of languages at once.

ZOOTHECA.

The Romans gave this Greek name to thoſe ſtables, or ſtyes, in which live animals were kept for ſacrifice. We have no Engliſh word correſponding with the French *menagerie.* Can it be leſs pedantically tranſlated, than by Zootheca? Would it not be worthy of M. Pidcock, to naturalize it, and to advertize his Zootheca, at Exeter Change.

BOMBYCINE.

Telas araneorum (ſays Pliny, l. iv. c. 12) *modo texunt ad veſtem luxumque feminarum quæ bombycina appellatur. Prima eas redordiri rurſurſque texere invenit in Ceo mulier Pamphila.*

Theſe ſpider's threads of Pliny are no doubt the work of the ſilk-worm. It appears therefore that the *bombycine* was originally a ſtuff wholly of ſilk; but that, on account of the preciouſneſs of that material, it became a practice to ravel or unweave ſuch ſilken ſtuffs, and to employ both the warp and the ſhoot, for the warp of mixed ſtuffs. Theſe ſtuffs with ſilken warps and woollen ſhoots were alſo called *bombycines*, after the name of the parent article, and were invented in an iſland of the Archipelago (perhaps, according to a reading inferred from Ariſtotle, in Coos, the patria of Hippocrates) by a lady named Pamphila.

Dr. Johnſon thinks fit to ſpell the word *bombaſin*; but this is an unjuſtifiable corruption.

CAMELOT, OR CAMLET.

This word is ſpelled camblet in the tariffs of the cuſtom-houſe, and the correſpondence of the Eaſt-India Company. Brown of Norwich (and one may truſt a Norwich man on the ſubject) tells us in his Vulgar Errors that *camlets* were originally ſo called, becauſe they were ſuppoſed to be made of the hair of the *camel*. The firſt camlets were made of mohair, which is the hair of a goat, but which, as it comes from the Levant, might well paſs for camel's hair. At the marriage of the rivers in the Fairy-queen, Spenſer dreſſes the Medway in

——a veſture of unknown geare
And uncouth faſhion, that her well became,
That ſeem'd like ſilver ſprinkled here and there,
With glittering ſpangs, that did as ſtars appear.
And wav'd upon like *water-camelot*.

Watered camlets are often called moreens, or *morains*. *Moraine* is the French name for that wool which the tanner, or currier, removes from a hide by the application of quick-lime. The coarſe thick ſtuffs made of this refuſe-wool were the original *morains*.

Among Dr. Birch's MSS. in the Muſeum, Mr. Ayſcough's catalogue, 4291, is a Letter from Matthew Prior,

"*To the Rev. Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick, in Dublin, Ireland.*"

"*Weſtr. 25th April,* 1721.

"DEAR SIR,

"I know very well that you can write a good letter if you have a mind to it; but that is not the queſtion—a letter from you ſometimes is what I deſire. Reſerve your tropes and periods for thoſe whom you love leſs, and let me hear how you do, in whatever humour you are, whether lending your money to the butchers, protecting the weavers, treating the women, or conſtruing *propria quæ maribus* to the country curate; you and I are ſo eſtabliſhed authors that we may write what we will without fear of cenſure, and if we have not lived long enough to prefer the bagatelle to any thing elſe, we deſerved to have our brains knocked out ten years ago. I have received the money punctually of Mr. Daniel Hayes, have his receipt, and hereby return you all the thanks that your friendſhip in that affair ought to claim, and your generoſity does contemn; there's one turn for you—good! The man you mentioned in your laſt, has been in the country theſe two years, very ill in his health, and has not for many months been out of his chamber; yet what you obſerved of him is ſo true, that his ſickneſs is all counted for policy, that he will not come up till the public diſtractions force ſomebody or other (whom God knows) who will oblige ſome body elſe to ſend for him in open triumph, and ſet him *ſtatu quo prius*: that in the mean time he has foreſeen all that has happened, checkmated all the miniſtry, and, to divert himſelf at his leiſure hours, has laid all theſe lime-twigs for his neighbour Coningſby that keeps that precious bird in the cage, out of which himſelf ſlipped ſo cunningly and eaſily.

"Things and the way of men's judging them vary ſo much here that it is impoſſible to give you any juſt account of ſome of our friend's actions. Roffen is more than ſuſpected to have given up his party as Sancho did his ſubjects, for ſo much a head, *l'un portant l'autre*. His cauſe therefore, which is ſomething originally like that of the Lutrine, is oppoſed or neglected by his ancient friends, and openly ſuſtained by the miniſtry. He cannot be lower in the opinion of moſt men than he is; and I wiſh our friend Har—— were higher than he is.

"Our young Harley's vice is no more covetouſneſs than plainneſs of ſpeech is that of his couſin Tom. His lordſhip is really *amabilis*, and Lady Harriet *adoranda*.

"I tell you no news, but that the whole is a complication of miſtake in policy, and of knavery in the execution of it; of the miniſters (I ſpeak) for the moſt part, as well eccleſiaſtical as civil; this is all truth I can tell you, except one, which I am ſure you receive very kindly, that

"I am, ever, your friend and
"Your ſervt.
"M. PRIOR."

"Friend Shelton, commonly called Dear Dick, is with me. We drink your health.—Adieu."

ORIGINAL,

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE FOLLOWING LINES WERE COPIED FROM THE WAINSCOT OF A BAILIFF'S LOCK-UP ROOM, IN BIRMINGHAM. (*The Writer is unknown.*)

IN this chill gloom, where Pity never ſmil'd,
To ſoothe the woes of Mis'ry's pallid child;
Where the mild balſam of the ſummer air,
Ne'er came to cool the fever of deſpair;
Ev'n here a breaſt, once fraught with proud deſire,
Once glowing with the flame of Freedom's fire;
A being who had thron'd him on delight,
Whoſe voice contemptuous mock'd misfortune's night;
Who once had ſhared the bliſs of life's brief day,
Who welcom'd joy, and dreamt not of diſmay;
Here felt the pangs of Mis'ry's fierce controul,
And claſp'd the fiend of Ruin to his ſoul.

Whoever thou, ſad tenant of this gloom,
Read in theſe mournful lines a brother's doom;
Baſely betray'd—he yet his ſighs repreſt,
Nor pour'd the wrongs that rankled in his breaſt:
Too proud the injuries of his heart to own,
He nurtur'd Mis'ry in his ſtiffled groan;
Deſpair her chill fires from his eyelids flung,
And Silence ſat upon his palſied tongue;
Yet once—'twas Phrenzy ruled the fated hour,
Feeling uncheck'd uſurp'd her harrowing pow'r;
With all the paſt to mock his madd'ning thought,
And all the preſent with deſtruction fraught;
Ev'n in that hour he nurs'd his boſom's pride,
Curſt the dark moment of his birth, and died!

ADDRESS TO A WILLOW, BROUGHT FROM A FAMILY SEAT (WHICH HAD BEEN DISPOSED OF) AND PLANTED OVER THE GRAVE OF A BELOVED CHILD.

GO laſt depoſit from that long lov'd ſpot,
Where brighteſt hopes, where keeneſt anguiſh roſe;
Go, nor lament thy ſad thy baniſh'd lot,
Nor droop in ſorrow for thy owner's woes;

But live and flouriſh round the ſacred place,
Where all that's mortal of our darling's laid;
Bloom o'er the grave with renovating grace,
And *mark* the tribute by affection paid.
Yet though my tendereſt tear will wet the ſod,
Thy wid'ning, length'ning, branches bend to ſhade,
My ſoul expanding, ſoaring to its God,
Beholds the *Angel* in his boſom laid.

Nova Scotia. B.

THESE LINES WERE WRITTEN THE FOLLOWING SPRING, BY THE CHILD'S GRANDMOTHER.

THE willow withers o'er the ſacred place,
It ſtrikes no root, the ſap aſcends no more;
No more it blooms, with renovating grace,
But moulders with the relics we deplore.

Sad emblem of my blaſted hopes it ſtands,
Torn from the ſpot where long they cluſter'd fair,
Twining with warm affection's ſtrongeſt bands,
Round ev'ry fondly cheriſh'd object there.

By *duty* cheriſh'd, and which *love* endears,
Bound to the heart by *more* than magic ſpell;
Sweet home-born joys, and ſorrows bitter tears;
Farewel, dear ſcenes, a long, a laſt—farewel.

No more, theſe alien feet ſhall tread thoſe plains,
No more, theſe trying ſcenes ſhall meet my eye,
This little grave is all that now remains;
And here my blaſted hopes for ever lie.

STANZAS,

ON A DISTANT VIEW OF WALES.

EXALT, O wind, thy broad aërial wing:
Diſpel the ſlumbers of the ſouthern gales;
And o'er the ſea, thy ſwelling breezes fling,
To waft me homeward to the ſhore of Wales.

Lo! far in proſpect lies my native land,
Enrich'd with treaſures to my boſom dear,
My friends, and her, who with a mother's hand
Suſtain'd my infant ſteps, and dried the tear.

Thoſe hills remote are lovely to the eye:—
Scenes of my youthful gambols and delights,
Whence firſt I ſaw the ſun, the ſtarry ſky,
The young aurora of the northern lights.

My

My father's garden, grove, and orchard wild,
In ſummer-robes of rich luxuriance dreſt,
Methought, with charms like blooming Eden ſmil'd,
Where Adam with his conſort Eve was bleſt.

Not fairer was the green retreat of o'ld,
Where Amadis with Oriana dwelt;
Bright Miraflores*! in that age of gold,
When Valour at the feet of Beauty knelt.

Beſide the ſpring o'er which a willow grows,
And aged oaks their ſhadowy branches wave,
In ſummer's noontide-heat, be mine repoſe;
And in the midnight gloom of death, a grave!

(The following Stanzas were found in the hand-writing of Petrarch, incloſed in a leaden box, in the coffin, containing the remains of Laura, at Avignon; a circumſtance which muſt render them peculiarly intereſting to the lovers of that amiable and accompliſhed writer. The tranſlator has made occaſional deviations, being rather deſirous to preſerve the ſpirit than the letter of the original.)

QUI repoſan qui caſti, e felici oſſa,
Di quell alma gentile, e ſola interra,
Aſpro, e dur ſaſſo, hor ben teco hai ſottera
Et vero honor, la fama, e belta ſeoſſa
Morte ha del verde Lauro ſelta, e ſeoſſa
Freſca radice, e il premio di mio guerra
Di quattro luſtre e piu, ſe ancor non erra
Mio penſier triſto, et il chiude in poca foſſa;
Felice Pianta in Borgo di Avignone
Nacque, e mori, e qui con ella giace
La penna, et ſtil, l'inchioſtra, e la regione;
O delicati membri, O viva face!
Che ancor me cuoci, e ſtruggi; in ginnochione
Ciaſcun preghi il ſignor te accepti in pace.
OSOXO.

Morta bellizza indarno ſi ſoſpira;
Le alma beata in ciel vivra in eterno;
Pianga il preſente, e il il futur ſecol privi
D'una tal Luce, ed io di gli occhi e il tempo.

TRANSLATION.

HERE ſleeps intomb'd within this humble ſtone,
A form where beauty's choiceſt gifts combin'd;
A form, alas! where erſt ethereal ſhone
The ſoft attractions of no vulgar mind:

With thee, my Laura, ſtill belov'd, is flown,
The boon that Fancy's fav'ring hand aſſign'd,
Diſſolv'd the charms that fill'd her lofty throne,
The bays relinquiſh'd, and the harp reſign'd.
O more than beauteous, more than mortal fair!
Reft is the pride of Gallia's penſive plains,
I weep the hand that once diſpell'd my care,
The loſt, the faithful ſoft'ner of my pains,
While each kind boſom joins a tender pray'r,
And ſighs a requiem o'er thy lov'd remains.
OSOXO.

Though ſhrin'd in earth, each mortal charm decays,
The ſoul exulting, mounts ethereal ſpheres,
And leaves an object of their fondeſt praiſe,
A friend, a lover, and a world in tears.
R.

* See Southey's admirable tranſlation of the charming, old romance, Amadis of Gaul.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of* GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING. (*Continued from p.* 576. *No.* 130.)

IN the ſociety of honeſt friendſhip Leſſing was taught to know himſelf: born with all the ſuſceptibility of genius, he was apt to believe every thing poſſible to his force: he would kindle over a new project into warmth, and he would bring together in imagination whatever ſtock of books or thoughts were requiſite for its completion; but fancy has the four-fold wings of a dragon-fly, and induſtry but the ſhort-paced feet of an emmet: his projects hitherto had ceaſed to pleaſe before half the toil of execution was incurred. He was now induced ſyſtematically to diſcard every undertaking of compaſs and patient perſevering effort. The more modeſt plans of his ſpeculative invention were re-examined, reduced to cautious limits, and brought afreſh upon the deſk. The moſt feaſible were dramatic. He had ſketched an arrangement of ſcenes for a tragedy in common life, to be called Miſs Sara Samſon. He went off with it to Potſdam, without books, and walked and worked until he had finiſhed the piece: he then took the poſt-waggon to Frankfort on the Oder, and got it played with the applauſe he hoped. It ſucceeded alſo at Leipzig, at Berlin, and at

at Vienna. It was tranſlated into Italian, into Daniſh, and into French; but though acted at Saint Germain, it did not ſupport itſelf at Paris. The taſte, or the gratitude, of Dideror, applauded aloud, and conſoled the tranſlator of the Pere de Famille for the indifference of the other Pariſians.

Leſſing loved change of place, as of employment. He went in 1755 to Leipzig, with theatrical ſpecimens in his pocket, began to re-faſhion the Erede Fortunata of Goldoni, renewed his acquaintance with the amiable Weiſſe, and was introduced by him to a Mr. Winkler, a man of fortune, who wanted a companion (he was not young enough to want a preceptor) during his projected tour of Europe. Leſſing agreed to be of the party: he was to be franked of all expences: he was to have for four years an allowance of 200 dollars a year.

Before this great journey, Leſſing went to viſit the paternal houſe, and the moſt entire harmony and cordiality was reeſtabliſhed between him and every individual of the family. On the 10th of May, 1756, he ſet out with Mr. Winkler from Leipzig; on the 29th of July following they arrived at Amſterdam, their progreſs having been leiſurely but not very devious: it was intended next to embark for England. But at Amſterdam an account arrived that the Pruſſian troops had entered Leipſig, and that the commandant, General Von Hauſen, had, without ceremony, occupied Mr. Winkler's houſe for his head quarters. Many domeſtic ſolicitudes of courſe aroſe, and Mr. Winkler choſe to return. There was property to watch over, and Mr. Winkler choſe to remain. He next endeavoured, unbecomingly, to be rid of Leſſing without any indemnity. The diſmiſſal was abrupt: the pretext, that Leſſing aſſociated with *Kleiſt, and other Pruſſian officers, and took part againſt the inhabitants. Leſſing demanded his due, and appealed to his contract: he pleaded (for he was obliged to plead in a court of juſtice) that he had put himſelf to many expences for travelling equipments, that he had diſſolved contracts with editors and bookſellers, which interrupted his reſources of maintenance; that he had ſpent in neceſſary unprofitableneſs the months paſſed with Mr. Winkler, without the equivalent he expected in the knowledge of foreign nations, and that he could not afford this gratuitous loſs of time. In 1765 the lawſuit terminated in Leſſing's favour, to whom the 800 dollars for his four years' ſalary were adjudged. It would have been more dignified to diſdain legal redreſs, and to leave the rich man his debtor. But Mr. Winkler ought ſurely to have been glad of a pretext for putting the whole 800 dollars at once at Leſſing's diſpoſal, in circumſtances which would have intercepted all the arrogance of munificence, and have given to a real ſervice the inoffenſive form of a debt diſcharged. Leſſing owed to this journey, ſhort as it was, the inſpection of many private as well as public cabinets of art, and had begun to collect materials for a hiſtory of engraving.

In 1754 Leſſing tranſlated, at Mendelſohn's inſtigation, Hutcheſon's Moral Philoſophy into German; and at his bookſeller's requeſt Richardſon's Selection from Æſop's Fables. This laſt went through four editions, and gave occaſion to the compoſition of that elegant little volume of original fables, which Mr. Richardſon tranſlated into Engliſh, and printed at York. Another piece of beſpoken work which he began, but which a friend completed, was a verſion of Law's Exhortations.

In 1731 Nicholai, Mendelſohn, and Leſſing, undertook conjointly the Library of Fine Literature. It was a review, which profeſſedly omitted the polemic ſcribblage of theology and politics. Out of the profits of the work an annual prize was to be given for the beſt play: Nicholai hoped that Leſſing would thus derive from the concern the maſs of what it might produce beyond the wages of compoſition. Much of correſpondence, as well as of formal criticiſm, was inſerted, and the contributors exerted on one another's articles a ſeverity of cenſure, which they ſparingly inflicted on ſtrangers. This review was eminently ſucceſsful, and is ſtill carried on by another generation of authors. A greater diviſion of labour is certainly deſirable in reviews; ſome ſhould attach themſelves to ſcience and philoſophy, and be adapted to the bold eye of learning; ſome ſhould confine themſelves to works of elegant amuſement and inſtruction, and be ſuited to the refined and delicate taſte of the feminine and poliſhed reader; ſome ſhould mingle in practical life, and diſcuſs the ſtatiſtics, the theology, the legal, military, hiſtorical, and political information, which circulates in church and ſtate parties, and influences the conduct of the buſy world.

The two firſt dramatic prizes were won by

* Author of Spring, and other poems.

by Kronegk, for his Codrus, a tragedy; and by Brane, for his Freethinker, a comedy: the taſte of Leſſing awarded them, if not with equity, with diſintereſt. Leſſing had offered to the competition a tragedy in three acts, and in proſe, on the ſtory of Virginia; he afterwards employed thoſe portions of it which were diſconnected with Roman hiſtory, and which appeared worthy of preſervation, in his tragedy of Emilia Galotti.

The ſociety of Kleiſt, and of the Pruſſian officers, muſt have contributed to detain him in Leipzig; for on Kleiſt's being ordered to join the army of Prince Henry in the ſpring of 1759, Leſſing went back to Berlin, where he rejoined his ancient aſſociates, among whom Voſs, the bucolic poet, was now become familiar. Mendelſohn had reviewed in the library ſome verſes of the King of Pruſſia, and compared them with Lucretius; this was flattering their execution, and defining their tendency. But there was in the turn of the article a ſomething which was thought to hold up on the odious ſide the mortaliſm of the royal creed. The officiouſneſs of ſubordinate zealots threatened to quaſh the publication; and it was, after about four years, announced to have paſſed into other hands; it is probable, however, that but little real change, except in the opinion that royal and noble authors muſt be treated with deference, was made in the practical adminiſtration of the concern. Philotas, a tragedy in one act, one of Leſſing's beſt dramas, was finiſhed in 1759, and publiſhed: it is well adapted for ſchool-performance, by the omiſſion of all female characters, and by the lofty purity of its ſentiment. It is ſuppoſed to have been written at Kleiſt's inſtigation, for the performance of ſome officers of the Pruſſian garriſon at Leipzig; for whoſe accommodation Leſſing alſo wrote a comedy without female characters, entitled The Jews: this piece wants effect.

Leſſing aſſiſted Ramler in editing Logan, a gnomologic and epigrammatic poet of the fifteenth century. In 1760 alſo he drew up the life of Sophocles, and was brought forward as a member of the Academy of Berlin. Süſſmilch propoſed him; Sulzer objected, that he did not belong to any ſpecific deſcription of the learned, and put up another candidate, an acquaintance and countryman of his own, a Swiſs. Leſſing was elected, and never avenged, even in an epigram, the oppoſition.

Shortly after his reception, he was appointed ſecretary to General Tauenzien, whom he accompanied to Breſlau. He probably owed this promotion to the favourable impreſſion he made among the Pruſſian officers at Leipzig, and poſſibly to the direct interference of Kleiſt. Tauenzien was a director of the Pruſſian mint: the neceſſities of the ſeven years' war repeatedly tempted the King to order an adulteration of the coin: it does not appear that Leſſing had to undertake the literary defence of theſe exactions. It was the faſhion of the Pruſſian army to play high; Leſſing gamed like the reſt; and was eſpecially fond of Faro: he profeſſed to value the intellectual ſtimulation of great hopes and fears: it would be contemptible, he ſaid, to delight in theſe childiſh gays and painted papers, unleſs we attached to them an influence on our well-being and comfortable maintenance for a week, or a month. Gambling is a bad habit in the induſtrious world, where it teaches profuſion, and interferes with the natural recompenſe of forecaſt; but it is allied to the military virtues, and teaches ſelf-command, indifference about to-morrow, independence of the accidents of fortune, honour, ſpirit, and hopefulneſs. To the general, who reprimanded Leſſing for his high play, he anſwered, that on the whole he neither won nor loſt. Had I played low, he added, I ſhould have been leſs attentive, and therefore probably a loſer; it is cheapeſt to play high.

The war had occaſioned the diſperſion and ſale by auction of many private and public collections of books; Leſſing bought and ſent to Berlin a conſiderable quantity. This library was the only permanent advantage he derived from his ſtay at Breſlau, and his place of ſecretary. His income, or appointment, which was liberal, he uſed very generouſly, aſſiſted every member of his family who would accept, lent readily to his intimates, gave freely to the diſtreſſed, and often borrowed for the ſervice of others.

Whilſt at Breſlau, he read Spinoza with impreſſion, and has found fault with the ſuperficial analyſis and commentary of Bayle: he alſo made ſome antiquarian memorandums concerning Andreas Sculletus; ſent with eagerneſs to Ramler the ſcarce original edition of Logan; viſited Arletius, and the learned of the neighbourhood; ſketched his Fauſtus; and read ſome early romances; but in general literary enterprize was poſtponed to diſſipation, he made holiday, enjoyed himſelf with military gentlemen in their way, and incurred a ſerious, if not a dangerous, diſeaſe.

diſeaſe. While at the worſt, a friend, who ſat by his bed-ſide, obſerving on his countenance a ſignificant thoughtful expreſſion, aſked if he had aught to communicate. No, ſaid Leſſing, but I was endeavouring to obſerve what change the mind undergoes at the approach of death; it ſeems to me that the art of remembering decays more than the power of thinking.

In 1762 Leſſing had to accompany his general to the blockade of Schweidnitz; and in 1763, after the peace, he was introduced to the King at Potſdam. Nothing remarkable is recorded of the interview; yet it ſeems to have chilled his hopes of promotion; for he ſaid of the King, *Dat paullulum, ut multum faciant.* He reſumed, in 1765, his reſidence at Berlin, and reverted, ſomewhat ſlowly, to literary occupation.

Minna Von Barnhelm, the beſt of his comedies, ſucceſsfully Engliſhed under the title Love and Honour, was the firſt conſpicuous effort of his pen after this long relaxation. It was printed in 1767, and acted in 1768; but it was compoſed and ſhewn about in manuſcript prior to his Laocoon, a diſſertation on the limits of poetry and painting, which was publiſhed in 1766. At the cloſe of that year he accompanied Major Brenkenhof to Pyrmont, and thence went to Hamburg, at the invitation of a ſociety of theatrical dilettanti, who had purchaſed the playhouſe there by ſubſcription, and wiſhed, through Leſſing's advice, to realize a claſſical theatre. Whether he took a proprietor's ſhare, or whether his journey to Pyrmont had exhauſted his reſources, it is certain that he removed only a ſelect portion of his great library to Hamburg, and ordered the remainder to be ſold by auction in the ſpring of 1767, at Berlin, where he ſtaid the time neceſſary to break up his economy, and publiſh his Minna. On his return to Hamburg the ſcenes had been ſhifted. Among theſe virtuoſo managers it was not ſufficiently underſtood who was to be the practical director. There were intellectual factions for the choice of tragedies and farces, and ambitious competitions for the patronage of actors and muſicians. Leſſing undertook his own department with ſpirit, and publiſhed a weekly paper, entitled the Hamburg Dramaturgy, of which each number was to contain a critique of ſome one night's repreſentation of the preceding week. He projected to examine the merit of the poet in the plan and execution of his drama, of the actors in their performance of it, and of the managers in the appropriate decoration of the perſonages and apartments exhibited; but the two latter portions were dropped, from the ſoreneſs and irritation which they occaſioned. Theſe papers were continued until April, 1768; they have been collected in two volumes, and include a maſs of permanently valuable dramatic criticiſm.

Leſſing, who was very ſpeculative, ſuffered himſelf to be perſuaded to take a ſhare in a printing-office with Bode; but this partnerſhip was diſſolved by common conſent in February, 1769. The uſe of an author in a printing firm is to appreciate the manuſcript offered for impreſſion; and for this department no man could be better qualified than ſo practiſed a reviewer, ſo all-read an erudite, ſo penetrating a thinker as Leſſing. But other cares ſeem to have been expected, for which he had neither talent, nor induſtry, nor inclination.

An author of the name of Klotz had reviewed Laocoon, in a mortifying manner; Leſſing publiſhed an anti-critique, in which he bears rather hard on poor Klotz, who had written alſo a book on the ſtudy of antiquities. The controverſy excited at the time much intereſt in Germany; but theſe author-baitings are little heeded afterwards, or elſewhere. By barking at Leſſing, Klotz drew a vulgar notice, but was ſoon cudgelled into helpleſsneſs.

At Hamburg Leſſing became a Free-maſon, probably becauſe the lodge paſſed for a pleaſant club. Well, ſaid the gentleman who introduced him, you have found nothing in our ſociety againſt the church or the ſtate, have you? Would to God I had, anſwered Leſſing, I ſhould then at leaſt have found ſomething. Perhaps this initiation was preparatory to a journey, which Leſſing wiſhed to undertake in Italy; travellers are ſaid to find a convenience in being Free-maſons, and to obtain, by means of chiromancy, or other ſecret ſigns, immediate acceſs to decent company in ſtrange places. The ſelect remains of Leſſing's library were advertized to be ſold in 1769: he had announced a determination to ſpend a year in Rome, and to write concerning its antiquities; but after diſcharging his various debts there was ſcarcely enough left for ſubſiſtence during a ſingle earnleſs year. It is in moments of this kind that one recollects, with due admiration, the proceeding of the Empreſs Catherine of Ruſſia toward Diderot. She purchaſed his library for an annuity, and left him

the uſe of it for life. The Heir Apparent of the then Duke of Braunſchweig, Prince Leopold, had the honour of interfering in Leſſing's behalf, and of offering, through Profeſſor Ebert, the place of librarian at Wolfenbuttle, which Leibnitz had formerly illuſtrated. The offer was made in the nobleſt manner; the ſalary might be unworthy of his notice, but it was accompanied with no reſtraint; the books, in many lines of reading, would replace to him thoſe which were advertized—might they but become as illuſtriouſly uſeful! Profeſſor Ebert had orders to remit a ſpecific ſum to Leſſing, with the requeſt that he would employ it at the approaching auction in purchaſing additions to the Wolfenbüttel library.

One of the laſt letters which Leſſing's father lived to receive from his ſon is that in which he gives the following account of his inſtallation at Wolfenbüttel.

"It was in fact the Hereditary Prince who brought me hither. He invited me in the moſt gracious manner, and to him I owe it, that the place of librarian, which was not vacant, was made ſo on my account. The reigning Prince has received me with diſtinction; the whole houſe is remarkable for affability and cordiality. I am not one to preſs upon them, I ſhall keep much aloof from court-circles, and confine myſelf within that of my library.

"The appointment is juſt ſuch as the ingenuity of friendſhip would have contrived for me; ſo that I have not to regret the refuſal formerly of ſome analogous ſituations. The income is ſufficient for every purpoſe of reſpectable convenience; and the beſt is, that I ſhall be at all hours within reach of a collection of books known to you already by repute, but far ſuperior to their reputation. I need not grieve for my own original ſtock from Breſlau. Let me once in my life have the pleaſure of ſhewing you about here, as I know how great a lover and a judge of books you are.

"Duties of office I have none, but ſuch as I chooſe to deviſe for myſelf. The Prince has been more deſirous to make the library uſeful to me, than me to the library; however, I ſhall try to unite both, or rather the one will follow from the other."

Not long after this appointment Leſſing returned to Hamburg, and made propoſals there to a widow lady named König, to whoſe children he had given private leſſons. During this courtſhip, which was eventually ſucceſsful, * Herder, returned from France, met and contracted with Leſſing an intimacy, which progreſſively ſtrengthened into warm friendſhip.

A vaſt collection of manuſcripts, nearly 6000, were depoſited in the library at Wolfenbuttel. Leſſing undertook a periodical publication of uncertain appearance, entitled, Contributions to Literary Hiſtory, which was to include notices and extracts of the more remarkable manuſcripts, together with ſuch comments as the learned might be diſpoſed to tranſmit concerning the works analyzed. One of the firſt inſertions was a work of Berengarius of Tours, which, in the eleventh century, oppoſed to the eſtabliſhed doctrine of tranſubſtantiation the doctrine of conſubſtantiation, afterwards revived by Luther at the reformation. Lanfranc had replied to the book, and, as the Catholics averred, victoriouſly; here was the book itſelf, and the Lutherans now proclaimed it unanſwerable. Leſſing acquired a ſort of orthodox popularity by his analyſis, with which he makes merry in his correſpondence. He did, however, prefer the orthodox to the heterodox party, like Gibbon. The balance of learning was on that ſide, which attracted his eſteem; and ſo was the balance of adheſion, which led him to conſider it as more expedient for the magiſtrate. Philoſophers are moreover apt to imagine that the more irrational, ſilly, and abſurd, the eſtabliſhed opinions, the more ſecure are they of forming a party in the thinking world, and of eſcaping an inconvenient diſrepute. Times have altered; the balance of erudition now preponderates on the heterodox ſide; and the balance of adheſion alſo, at leaſt in the educated claſſes. Philoſophy has ſtruck ſuch deep root that it can ſcarcely fear the rivalry even of a liberal ſect; it may indulge, therefore, and it is beginning to indulge, in the luxury of patronizing thoſe Socinian and Antinomian Chriſtians, who follow its line of walk, but not with equal ſteps.

Leſſing gave in 1771 a new edition of his miſcellaneous works; Ramler corrected the proofs, and had unlimited authority to ſuppreſs and to correct: he uſed it with the courage of friendſhip, and

* A learned theological writer, who, like Jeremy Taylor, frequently decorates his periods with exquiſite poetry of imagination; but whoſe rhapſodical pantheiſm muſt finally be neglected by the philoſopher for its unclearneſs, and by the Chriſtian for its irreligion.

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the prudence of taſte. Many minor poems diſappeared for ever; many new readings were introduced with exquiſite dexterity.

On the 13th of March, 1772, the birth-day of the Dowager Ducheſs of Braunſchweig, was firſt acted Emilia Galotti. The piece had been promiſed months before, but the author, who was very difficult, could not make the concluſion to his mind. It would probably have remained unended for a long time, had not the manager, Döbbelin, written word that the actors had gotten by heart the four firſt acts, and that he ſhould compoſe for the occaſion a concluding ſcene or two of his own. This appendix Leſſing could not brook, and ſent in his fifth act: it betrays haſte, and terminates unworthy a fine preparation.

An antique female ſtatue, or rather the torſo of a ſtatue, had formerly ſtood in the library at Wolfenbuttel, which was transferred to Dreſden, and there fitted up with a head from Rome, and with two new arms, on the model of an Agrippina at Paris. Leſſing inſerted, in his Notices of the Wolfenbuttel Curioſities, a diſſertation on this ſtatue, which drew controverſial attention. He alſo wrote on the manner in which the ancient ſculptors perſonified Death, by a genius quenching a torch; and on the antiquity of oil-painting.

He conſulted the Hereditary Prince how far he could be allowed to publiſh ſome extracts, which might be objected to by the licenſers of the preſs. The Prince hinted that he ſhould not take up the complaints of theologians: Leſſing knew where to find his printer, and the Fragments of an Anonymous Writer diſcovered in the Library at Wolfenbuttel were progreſſively inſerted in the Contributions. This anti-Chriſtian work made great uproar in Germany; it endeavours to prove that the founder of Chriſtianity had a worldly object in view; that the Jews underſtood by the kingdom of Heaven the temporal ſway of the Meſſiah; that the Seventy were apoſtles of ſedition and inſurrection, intended to ſuperſede the ſeventy members of the Sanhedrim; and that the expulſion of the money-changers from the Temple was the criſis of an abortive attempt at rebellion. A ſeparate and unſatisfactory fragment was conſecrated to the attack of the reſurrection. Many perſons have aſcribed to Leſſing himſelf theſe dexterouſly ſophiſtical compoſitions. They ſtill conſtitute in Germany the radical book of the infidels. They ultimately occaſioned, but not before 1778, a ſuppreſſion of the Contributions, in conſequence of a repreſentation from the conſiſtory.

Leſſing attempted a new claſſification of the books under his care, which diſpleaſed the Chancellor, Von Praun, who had the nominal ſuperintendence of the library, and who probably thought the propoſal was preparatory to ſuperſeding him in his office. Mendelſohn came during the buſy taſk; he valued low the antiquarian details to which his friend was habitually condeſcending, and endeavoured to divert his attention from works of induſtry to works of art. Leſſing, who was naturally fickle, began to be weary both of his drudgery, and of his ſolitude; and after Mendelſohn's departure, fell into an hypochondriac, ſplenetic, cauſtic, ſtate of temper, of which he had formerly ſhewn ſymptoms, and for which nature had taught him to ſeek, in wandering, a remedy. The ſon of Maria Thereſa, afterwards the Emperor Joſeph II. was at this time deſirous of founding an academy at Vienna, which ſhould rival that of Berlin; but the ſtate of inſtruction in Auſtria as yet would not allow it. He ſuggeſted, therefore, to his mother the Empreſs the propriety of inviting, under various pretexts, ſeveral of the eminent men of letters to Vienna; and, when the number and value ſhould ſuffice to make a ſhew with, he propoſed to get up his academy. Poets were to be attached to the theatres, linguiſts to the ſchools, philoſophers to the libraries, hiſtorians to the archives, and profeſſor Sulzer was employed as a recruiting officer of this intended army of intellect. He learned from Mendelſohn Leſſing's reſtleſſneſs, and enquired if he might mention his name at Vienna. Leſſing conſented, and the more readily, becauſe the lady he expected to marry had houſes in Vienna, and wiſhed to reſide there. Nothing being arranged, he did not communicate the application to the Heir Apparent of the Duke of Braunſchweig. This was not, according to Leſſing's own feeling, right; the delicate generoſity of that Prince in chooſing the moment of his adverſity to offer him a competency was entitled to entire frankneſs; yet a communication would have had the air of aſking for more. The negociation at Vienna went off, probably becauſe the piety of the Empreſs Queen heſitated to patronize ſuch a gang of free-thinkers as had been re-

commended to notice by her ſon; but the fact was whiſpered about, and reached the ears firſt of the Chancellor Praun, and next of the Prince. This brought on a ſuſpicion of coolneſs very painful to Leſſing, and apparently incurable, preciſely becauſe nothing could be ſaid on the ſubject.

Leſſing was the more confirmed in the notion that he had forfeited the favour of his benefactor, by liſtening to offers of removal, as a project had been entertained of advancing him to the dignity of hiſtoriographer, with an increaſe of ſalary, and a title of counſellor. Suggeſtions even had been made whether he would direct his ſtudies to the illuſtration of the Houſe of Brunſwick. The additional ſalary was to begin ſoon, the honorary diſtinction was to appear the recompence of his efforts. But theſe grants were poſtponed by the Chancellor, and in a manner which confirmed Leſſing in the impreſſion that he had no longer a warm friend in the Prince. In March, 1775, he undertook a journey, firſt to Berlin, where ſome offers of place were made to him, but declined; and next to Vienna, where he married Madame König.

The Prince Leopold of Braunſchweig had not been an inattentive obſerver of Leſſing's ſtate of mind; he perceived that his literary labours required intermiſſion; he recollected the deſire which Leſſing had often expreſſed of ſeeing Rome, and to which, in his laſt viſitation of low ſpirits, the whole reſidue of his property was to have been ſacrificed: he attributed to natural feelings the enquiry made at Vienna, and he determined to ſhew that the heart can give to the patronage of a Duke of Brunſwick a higher value than can be counterfeited by the ſplendour of imperial munificence. The Prince obtained from his father leave to travel, came on a ſudden to Vienna, and propoſed to Leſſing the tour of Italy; probably not aware that matrimonial views had ſo much ſhare in Leſſing's viſit. Leſſing gladly accepted the offer of this excurſion; it was ſpeedily known at the Imperial Court; the Empreſs deſired he might be preſented at Court before his departure. After enquiring what he thought of the ſtate of literature in Auſtria, and of the means of its encouragement, ſhe ſaid to him, "You are going to Italy with the Prince of Braunſchweig—I am—Shall you paſs through Milan?—We ſhall—Tell the Prince I will give you letters of introduction to Count Firmian; the acquaintance is adapted for him." The Prince of Braunſchweig was come to Vienna in order to ſnatch from the Empreſs the honour of attaching Leſſing, and had ſucceeded: it was an elegant revenge thus to make Leſſing the introducer of his friend. They ſet off for their Italian tour on the 25th of April, 1775, and, after viſiting, ſomewhat haſtily, the ſeats of art, they arrived in the middle of the following December at Munich, where they ſeparated. During their abſence Leſſing's wife died of a miſcarriage.

No ſooner was it known that Leſſing was definitively ſettled with the Prince of Braunſchweig, than ſeveral of the German Princes began to envy him his conqueſt. Leſſing viſited Dreſden early in 1776: the Elector requeſted an interview, and enquired where he was born. I was born a ſubject of your Highneſs.—That I knew, and that you have found it eligible to ſettle out of your country; but if you chooſe to return to it you ſhall not repent the ſtep, if you will inform me of your determination. An intimation was given from a ſubordinate quarter, that the appointment then held by Hagedorn, and likely, from his age and debility, to become vacant, would be at Leſſing's command.

From Manheim alſo ſplendid propoſals were tranſmitted. It was propoſed to him, in the firſt inſtance, to accept a ſeat of academician in a new inſtitution, of which the members were to receive a hundred Louis yearly. Some contributions to the tranſactions of this learned ſociety were the avowed ſervices expected, and an annual viſit at Manheim to attend the ſittings. But a private letter from the Miniſter, Von Hompeſch, intimated that a national theatre was about to be opened there, and that his ſilent aid would be expected both to prepare its excellence and diffuſe its reputation. Leſſing gave advice, and active aſſiſtance, in the ſelection of actors; he attended the opening of the theatre, was introduced to the Elector, and had the offer of being made curator of the Univerſity of Heidelberg, which would have put ſome petty profeſſional patronage, and 2000 dollars a year at his diſpoſal. He declined this offer, holding himſelf bound to the Houſe of Brunſwick. The Court of Manheim would not diſpenſe with reſidence, for they only wanted, under a decorous name, to engage a manager and puffer of their theatre, who could provide on birth nights ſomething new and reputable. After Leſſing got home

home, Von Hompeſch ſhabbily withdrew the hundred Louis granted to him as academician.

In 1778 an interference of the conſiſtory occaſioned the ceſſation of the Contributions. The anger of the theologians was become loud, the controverſial writings numerous, and Leſſing was tempted by ſome of them, eſpecially by the vexatious attacks of a paſtor Göge, to print ſome defenſive obſervations. Semler had executed a more temperate and a more argumentative criticiſm. The unpubliſhed portion of the manuſcript was compulſorily delivered up to the magiſtrate: ſome leaves at the end were deficient: Leſſing ſtated them to be in the poſſeſſion of Prince Leopold, who had deſired to read the whole. Leſſing cloſed the controverſy by the publication of Nathan the Wiſe. It is his dramatic maſter-piece, written, perhaps, rather for the cloſet than the theatre; but it has for years been acted with ſucceſs, as curtailed by Schiller. Among Leſſing's papers was found the ſketch of a preface which he did not prefix. It explains many Arabic words and cuſtoms alluded to in the piece. It aſcribes to the third novel in Boccaccio's Decameron the firſt hint of the plan. It adds "Nathan's declaration againſt all poſitive religion, expreſſes what has always been my ſentiment: but this is not the place to juſtify it." It concludes with defending the moral tendency of the play. Nathan the Wiſe was well received at firſt by the thinking world, and has maintained its claſſic rank with growing conſequence.

In 1780 Prince Leopold became, by the death of his father, the Reigning Sovereign. The Chancellor, Von Praun, was diſplaced, and the perſecuted Leſſing, lately the anti-Chriſtian monſter, the impious atheiſt, when it was perceived that he influenced the advancement of the clergy, was white-waſhed into a teacher of forbearance, a patron of equity, and an apoſtle of liberality.

Leſſing's health ſeldom permitted him to enjoy the ſunſhine which the favour of the Prince was radiating both on his circumſtances and his popularity. He compoſed the Monk of Libanon, a ſecond part of Nathan the Wiſe, but the picture of the ſick Saladin was but too faithful a delineation of perſonal feeling.

A Diſſertation on the Education of the Human Race, in which the inſtitution of poſitive religion is contemplated as an engine of diſcipline to be laid aſide in the manhood of ſociety, was given to the public, and read without anger.

So little miſtruſt had Leſſing in the rapidity of his induſtry, that he made an agreement with the directors of the Hamburg theatre in Auguſt, 1780, to finiſh two new plays annually, at fifty Louis each: but he ſuffered the times appointed to roll by without attention.

Among the contiguous intimates of Leſſing's age were obſerved his college friend Zacharia; the conſiſtorial counſellor Schmidt, who was ſuſpected by ſome of aſſiſting to provide the Fragments, and to whom Leſſing was greatly attached; Ebert, his original patron; the young Jeruſalem, whoſe early death was a loſs to philoſophy; Eſchenburg, the tranſlator of Shakeſpeare; General Warnſtedt, the preceptor of the Prince, and the companion of their Italian excurſion; and Leiſewitz, the author of Julius of Tarento. Leſſing's habit was to work at Wolfenbuttel, and to paſs frequently two or three weeks at Braunſchweig in recreation.

He became latterly very lethargic. In 1781 he went to Hamburg, but arrived ſo ill that his friend Leiſewitz ſent for phyſicians. To his comatoſe ſymptoms was ſuperadded a decay of voice. After an illneſs of twelve days he died on the 15th of February. Bruckmann and Sommer were his medical attendants: the latter opened the body, and publiſhed an account of the diſſection: there were eight ribs on each ſide, and every where tendencies to oſſification: there was water in the cheſt: there was inflammation in the left lobe of the lungs, but no adheſion: there was polypus in the right ventricle of the heart. He leaves no deſcendants, ſays Mendelſohn in a letter which narrates his deceaſe, but a more ſurely enduring memorial: he wrote Nathan the Wiſe, and died.

(*A critical ſurvey of the writings of Leſſing will progreſſively follow.*)

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY *inſtituted at* LONDON *for the* ENCOURAGEMENT *of* ARTS, MANUFACTURES, *and* COMMERCE.

CHEMISTRY.

THIS ſociety have adjudged to Sir H. C. ENGLEFIELD, Bart. the gold medal for his diſcovery of a *lake* from madder, the merits of which have been certified by Meſſrs. Weſt, Trumbull, Opie, Turner, Daniel and Hoppner. The worthy Baronet has laid before the ſociety an account of ſeveral proceſſes, the beſt of which may be thus deſcribed:

Encloſe two ounces troy weight of the fineſt Dutch madder, called crop madder, in a calico bag, capable of containing three or four times that quantity. Put it into a marble mortar, and pour upon it a pint of cold ſoft water. Pound the madder as much as may be without endangering the bag: repeat the ſame operation with five ſeparate pints of water, by which the whole colour of the root will be extracted, and the reſidual root will not be found, when dried, to weigh more than five drachms, apothecaries weight.

The water loaded with the colouring matter, muſt be put into an earthen, or well-tinned copper, or ſilver veſſel, and heated till it juſt boils. It muſt be then poured into an earthen veſſel, and an ounce troy weight of alum diſſolved in about a pint of boiling ſoft water muſt be poured into it, and ſtirred until it is thoroughly mixed. About an ounce and a half of a ſaturated ſolution of mild vegetable alkali ſhould be gently poured in, ſtirring the whole well all the time. A conſiderable effervеſcence will take place, and an immediate precipitation of the colour. The whole ſhould be ſuffered to ſtand till cold, and the clear yellow colour may then be poured off from the red precipitate. A quart of boiling ſoft water ſhould again be poured on it, and well ſtirred. When cold, the colour may be ſeparated from the liquor by filtration through the paper in the uſual way; and boiling water ſhould be poured on it in the filter, till it paſſes through of a light ſtraw colour, and quite free from any alkaline taſte. The colour may now be gently dried, and it will be found to weigh half an ounce, one fourth part of the weight of the madder employed.

By analyſis, this colour poſſeſſes rather more than 40 per cent. of alumine. If leſs than an ounce of alum be employed with two ounces of madder, the colour will be deeper; but if leſs than three quarters of an ounce be uſed, the whole of the colouring matter will not be combined with alumine; ſo that one ounce of alum to two ounces of madder ſeems to be the beſt proportion.

The gold medal was awarded to Dr. DYCE, of Aberdeen, for his diſcovery of a mine of manganeſe, which is ſtated by ſeveral certificates to be equal to that either from Devonſhire or America, or to what ſells in London at about 10l. per ton.

This mine contains a very fine vein of manganeſe of immenſe extent, which yields to the labour of twelve men twenty tons per week. The bed of veins ſeems to run through a large tract of country, extending ſeven or eight miles in the direction from ſouth to north, commencing at the banks of the Don, and proceeds in that line to the ſea, where it is found in the form of block ſand, and ſometimes in pretty ſolid maſſes. That in the form of ſand, though unfit for bleaching, may be of great advantage in the manufacture of earthen ware and glaſs. It is known that the metallic oxides afford all the beautiful variety of colour to be perceived on enamelled articles, as well as the different tinges of glaſs manufactured at different places, ſuch tinges being acquired by ſome metallic particles mixed in the ſand of which the glaſs is compoſed. By the addition of a ſmall quantity of pure oxide of manganeſe to the glaſs infuſion, it becomes colourleſs; a little more gives it a violet or purple colour, and a little more renders it quite black. Now, Dr. Dyce conceives, that if a due proportion of the black ſand, with that of the other two articles, were melted together, a very fine and cheap glaſs might be made with leſs trouble than by the method now practiſed.

Dr. Dyce has deſcribed a method of ſeparating the pure from the baſe metals, which is by mixing two parts of powdered manganeſe, with the compound metal, broken into ſmall pieces for the convenience of putting the whole into a crucible, which is kept in a ſufficient heat for a ſhort time. The whole is converted into a browniſh powder, which is then to be mixed with an equal proportion of powdered glaſs, and ſubmitted to a heat which will fuſe it, when the perfect metals are found at the bottom in a ſtate of extreme purity.

purity. The Doctor next deſcribes a machine for cleanſing manganeſe, which will leſſen the expence of manual labour, and which may be applied to a variety of other purpoſes in the waſhing and cleaning way, particularly in cleaning feathers for bedding.

The gold medal was adjudged to Mr. MATTHEW GREGSON, of Liverpool, for the great attention which he has paid to render uſeful articles remaining after the calamity of public fires. To theſe inveſtigations he was led by the great fire which happened in Liverpool in the ſummer of 1802. From the ruins of the warehouſes he collected burnt ſugar, wheat, rice, flour and cotton. The damaged articles of every deſcription ſold for little more than 13,000l. but he conceives, that had the plan been recurred to which he has ſince adopted, a ſaving of 44,000l. might have been made on the article of grain only, and he thinks that nearly as much might have been gained upon rice, ſugar, molaſſes, cotton, coffee, hemp, &c.

The proceſſes which he has tried and which completely anſwer, are as follow: 1. The burnt ſugar was reduced to a fine powder, and made into a water-colour paint. It anſwered alſo as a varniſh ground; an oil colour; and a printing-ink.—2. Burnt wheat anſwered the ſame purpoſes.—3d. The burnt American fine flour he ſucceſsfully manufactured into paſte. To the above named purpoſes, Mr. G. is ſure the burnt materials are applicable, and may be converted with the greateſt eaſe.

"That corn," ſays he, "when charred is incorruptible, is a fact that was known to the ancients; and if ſo there can be little doubt but the colour will be durable. It is not in my power to ſay whether it may be uſed for dyeing; but I am inclined to think that the Chineſe make Indian ink of rice, or ſome vegetable black." The importance of this diſcovery, if it anſwers the ſanguine expectations of Mr. Gregſon, cannot be doubted, ſince cargoes of grain and flour rendered almoſt uſeleſs in long voyages by heating, may be converted to theſe uſeful purpoſes, and thus their value greatly increaſed, and the drying quality will recommend their uſe, as lamp-black is much objected to on account of its ſlowneſs in drying.

Dr. HOWISON tranſmitted to this ſociety a barrel of the preparation of tan, which weighed 54lb. with documents to prove that 110lbs. had been prepared by him, at the rate of about ſixteen ſhillings per cwt. but which in large quantities might be manufactured at the rate of ten ſhillings per cwt.

This tanning principle was extracted from Mangrove bark, and the apparatus uſed for the purpoſe conſiſted of four wooden ciſterns, reſembling coolers, fitted with cocks, and ſo elevated one above another, as to admit of any liquid, contained in the higher ciſtern, running off into that immediately under it.

Dr. H. divided 400lbs. of the bark (broke into ſmall pieces) into three equal parts, one of which was thrown into each of the three higheſt ciſterns. To the bark in the uppermoſt ciſtern he added 100 gallons of rain water, which were allowed to remain twelve hours. The infuſion was then drawn off into the ſecond, and, after ſtanding for a ſimilar period, into the third, and laſtly into the fourth, which had been kept empty to receive the ſaturated infuſion, to be farther concentrated by evaporation. The cocks belonging to each ciſtern, when once turned, were left open to admit of the infuſion draining off completely.

The whole liquid collected into the evaporating ciſtern was expoſed to the heat of the ſun, until concentrated ſo as to reſemble thick ſyrup, at which time the lixivium was reduced to about eight gallons. It was then drawn off clear from its precipitate into a copper boiler, in which it was boiled on a ſlow fire, and kept ſtirring, until the extract acquired a conſiſtence that would juſt admit of its being poured into the barrel; in this ſtate it had the appearance of pitch.

For this communication, which may prove of great value in commerce, the Society of Arts adjudged Dr. Howiſon their gold-medal. The Doctor has made a ſimilar extract from Myrabolans, which is likely to be extremely uſeful both for tanning and dying.

Dr. Howiſon communicated the following proceſs for printing on cotton cloth a permanent ſubſtantive black colour: Take ſome Malacca nuts which may be had in Bengal at the rate of two ſhillings per cwt. boil them in water in cloſe earthen veſſels, with the leaves of the tree; during the boiling a whitiſh ſubſtance, formed from the mucilage and oil of the nuts, riſes to the ſurface, which whitiſh ſcum muſt be taken off and preſerved. The cloth intended to be black muſt be printed with this ſcum and then dried; it is then to be paſſed through lime-water, which changes the printed figures on it to a full and permanent black.

Mr. MACHLACRLAN, of Calcutta, has communicated

communicated to this Society ſome directions for dying by means of the chaya, or red dye root, which has been long known as an aſtringent. The proceſs is deſcribed as follows:—

1. The cloth is to be well waſhed, and then put into an earthen veſſel, containing twelve ounces of chaya, or red root, with a gallon of water, and allowed to boil a ſhort time over the fire.

2. The cloth is then to be waſhed in clean water and dried in the ſun, and again put into a pot with one ounce of myrabolans, or galls coarſely powdered, and a gallon of clear water, and allowed to boil to one half; when cool, add to the mixture a quarter of a pint of buffalo's milk. The cloth when well ſoaked, is to be dried in the ſun.

3. Waſh the cloth again in clear cold water, and dry it in the ſun; immerſe it into a gallon of water, a quarter of a pint of buffalo's milk, and a quarter of an ounce of the powdered galls. Soak it well in this mixture, and dry it in the ſun, then let it be rolled up and beated till it becomes ſoft.

4. Infuſe into ſix quarts of cold water ſix ounces of red wood ſhavings, and allow it to remain ſo two days. On the third day boil it down to two thirds the quantity, when the liquor will appear of a good bright red colour. To every quart of this add a quarter of an ounce of powdered alum; ſoak the cloth in it twice over, drying it between each time in the ſhade.

5. After three days waſh it in clean water, and half dry it in the ſun; then immerſe the cloth into five gallons of water at the temperature of 120° Fahrenheit, adding fifty ounces of powdered chaya, and allowing the whole to boil for three hours; let the cloth remain in it until the liquor is perfectly cool; then wring it gently, and hang it up in the ſun to dry.

6. Mix together a pint meaſure of freſh ſheep's dung, with a gallon of cold water, in which ſoak the cloth, and dry it in the ſun.

7. Waſh the cloth well in clean water, and ſpread it out in the ſun on a ſand bank for ſix hours, ſprinkling it from time to time, as it dries, with clean water, and it will be finiſhed of a very fine bright red colour. This proceſs is for dying 4¾ yards of broad cotton cloth.

Mr. Machlachlan obſerves in his communication, that many of the hills in Bahar, and other parts of India, contain immenſe quantities of mica, talc, or muſcovy glaſs. The natives of India and China make ſplendid lantherns, ſhades, and ornaments of it, tinged of various fanciful colours; and it is alſo uſed by them in medicine. When calcined, it is conſidered as a ſpecific in obſtinate coughs and conſumptions. When powdered, it ſerves to ſilver the Indian paper, uſed in letter-writing; and, in fact, it is applied to numberleſs purpoſes. The bazar price of that of the beſt quality, is ſix rupees (15s) for 84lbs. avoirdupoiſe, and it might be brought as ballaſt of ſhips at a trifling expence.

COLONIES AND TRADE.

This Society have adjudged gold medals to Mr. Clarke, of Montreal, and Mr. Schneider York, Upper Canada, and the ſilver medal to Mr. Daniel Moſher, Kingſton, for the culture of hemp in different parts of Canada. It ſeems from fair and repeated trials that the ſamples of hemp ſent from Canada are not equal to that cultivated at Peterſburgh, but this ſeems owing to bad management, and it is the opinion of ſome manufacturers here, that when proper attention is paid to the preparation, the Canada hemp will be equal to the beſt of that imported from Ruſſia, particularly for the purpoſe of net-making. "As a proof of the general ſtrength of it," ſays Mr. Rick, "I have made that kind of trial of it adopted by government, and required by them in their contracts, and find that out of ſixteen threads, the whole, ſeparately, carried three quarters of a hundred weight, which is the weight required by them at three feet length; and that fifteen of the ſixteen carried one hundred weight, and would have carried more."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BARNET'S (BIRMINGHAM), *for a Paratout.*

THE great and almoſt univerſal demand for umbrellas and paraſols has rendered a buſineſs, which ſcarcely exiſted in the metropolis thirty years ago, one of the moſt conſiderable now in being. At a period much leſs than this, few men were to be ſeen in the ſtreets with an umbrella even in wet weather, but now in a rainy day ſcarcely

ſcarcely a perſon is to be ſeen in London without one. Paraſols are ſtill confined to the uſe of the fair ſex, and, though intended firſt as a ſhade from the direct rays of the ſun, they are now not unfrequently ſeen to defend the fair from the duſt, the wind, and even the light in the dulleſt days of ſummer. Mr. Bennet, taking advantage of this rage for paraſols and umbrellas, has invented ſome improvements in their conſtruction, and given them in this ſtate the name of *paratouts*. Of theſe there are ſeveral kinds which are capable of being generally or only partially expanded.

The handle is made to draw out like a teleſcope. The head is like that of other paraſols, and may be made to any fancy; but to move it up and down, there are fan ſtretchers, ſhell ſtretchers, and another movement called a trigger. When the paratout is to be completely expanded it is to be held inverted in the hand, the ſtretchers to be preſſed forward, and the teleſcope handle drawn out. By preſſing the trigger and drawing the hand downward, one ſide falls down, and it aſſumes the ſhape of a canopy, which renders it very ſerviceable in a meridian ſun, and in an open carriage. Both ſides may be let down, leaving room only for the head, which is thought to be very convenient in crowded walks of faſhion, or as a hand ſcreen for ſhading the ſight from the glare in the theatre; or by being placed in a proper ſtand it may be uſed as a fire or a candle ſcreen. The handle may be puſhed in, and then it anſwers the purpoſe of a fan.

Umbrellas are made on the ſame principle, and are found uſeful in ſtormy weather.

MR. W. H. CLAYFIELD'S (BRISTOL), *for ſeparating Potaſh and Soda from their Sulphates and Sulphurets, as in Soapers' Black-aſh, and other ſimilar Compounds.*

Mr. C. converts the ſulphates or vitriolic ſalts into ſulphurets by the uſual proceſs; and as to the object of his patent, he ſays, The ſulphurets being formed, and the matter ſtill in a ſtate of fuſion, he adds more charcoal, or other combuſtible matter, to convert the maſs into a paſte, and he adds lead both in its metallic ſtate, and in the ſtate of oxide or calx, which metal unites with the ſulphur of the compound, forms a ſulphuret of lead, and leaves the alkalis united with a portion of carbonic acid formed from the coal and other inflammable ſubſtances. A very low red heat, frequent ſtirring, the addition of charcoal, and an intimate mixture with lead, are neceſſary to the operation.

The compound maſs muſt then be withdrawn from the furnace, and frequently ſprinkled with water, broke up, and expoſed to the action of the atmoſphere for a week or ten days, after which the alkalis, being nearly ſaturated with carbonic acid, may be ſeparated with ſuch other ſalts as may be preſent, by lixiviating the maſs, and the ſulphuret of lead will remain behind. The neutral ſalts may be ſeparated from the above by cryſtallization, and the alkalis obtained by boiling down the ſolution.

Where the ſulphates of potaſh or ſoda are uſed in a dry ſtate, the proportions are about two thirds the weight of charcoal, and about five parts of lead to four of the ſulphate. Soapers' black-aſh requires much leſs.

M. W. E. BARON VAN DOORNIK (WELL-STREET), *for a Compoſition for Waſhing, Scouring, &c.*

Marl or ſaponaceous earth is to be procured, dried in a kiln, and reduced to fine powder. Then, to make a ton of the patent compoſition, the Baron takes 690 pounds of tallow, or other fat, and proceeds to make it into ſoap; but when it is nearly converted into ſoap, he puts into another boiler 410lbs. of the pulverized earth, with an equal quantity of ſtrong ley, ſtirring it conſtantly, and after boiling it a few hours, he pours it, when hot, into the boiler of ſoap, prepared with tallow or fat, being alſo hot, and brings the whole into a liquid ſtate, by pouring in 290lbs. of the leys. Then he keeps it turning and boiling gently for about an hour, when it is put into frames, where it is left to cool till the next day, and then he cuts it up with braſs wires, in the ſame manner as is done in the proceſs of making ſoap.

MR. JACOB BUFFINGTON'S (BRISTOL), *for a Method of ſtraining or ſtretching all Kinds of Woollen Cloth for cropping or ſhearing.*

To ſtrain cloth or any other ſtuffs that require to be ſtrained, the patentee ſecures the liſts of the cloth to one edge of a ſtrong web by lacing or otherwiſe; the other edge of the web is made faſt to a ſmall rope or cord that paſſes through apertures in frames, ſo made as to ſuffer the web to paſs freely when moved forwards, and to prevent the rope or cord from drawing out in the act of ſtraining. In this ſpecification, we have a repreſentation of a frame which anſwers the purpoſe of the inven-

tion; but Mr. B. ſays, that its conſtruction may be varied ſo that the ſame principle is adhered to, viz. to ſtrain the cloth or ſtuff from ſelvage to ſelvage, or liſt to liſt, by which means the operation of cropping, ſhearing, &c. is ſo much facilitated; and the workman enabled to produce better work, and in leſs time than he could by any former method.

MR. JONATHAN HORNBLOWER'S (PENRYN), *for a new invented Steam Wheel or Engine, for raiſing Water.*

By this invention the ſteam is made to paſs from boilers, of any common conſtruction, into ſteam veſſels, ſo contrived and diſpoſed as to produce an immediate circular motion round an axis, and thereby communicate a rotary motion alſo to other parts, that may be appended to, or connected with the machines, without the intervention of wheel-work, and other complicated machinery, which has hitherto been found neceſſary, where motions that are rotative are produced by means of ſuch as are rectilenear and interchangeable.

2. The ſteam is made to operate on certain moveable parts, ſo connected with an axle within the aforeſaid veſſel, that they occaſionally, and alternately, preſent unequal areas to the action of the ſteam; by which means the equipoiſe, which would otherwiſe exiſt, on oppoſite ſides of the axis, is done away.

3. The moveable parts which compoſe the ſaid unequal areas do ſucceſſively form a partition, conſtituting two ſeveral apartments in the ſaid ſteam veſſels, ſo that in the act of their interchanges a continuous circular motion is produced, without ſuffering any communication to exiſt between the aforeſaid two apartments.

4. The ſteam veſſel is ſo conſtructed as for one of its apartments to receive a conſtant ſupply of ſteam from the boiler, whilſt the other apartment communicates uninterruptedly with the condenſing apparatus.

From the practical application of the aforeſaid principles, Mr. H. ſays, he obviates all thoſe inconveniences attendant on ſuch ſteam engines as are retarded in their operations from *viſinertiæ*, as often as the direction of their motions are reverſed, or ſuch as require fly-wheels, of a magnitude ſo enormous as to occaſion a vaſt abſorption of power.

MR. BENJAMIN BATLEY'S (QUEEN-STREET, CHEAPSIDE), *for a new Method of refining Sugars.*

It is, perhaps, not generally known to the public, that ſugar is refined by means of bullock's blood, often made uſe of in a ſtate of putridity, which Mr. Batley conceives may, without the greateſt care in the operation, be miſchievous to the health of thoſe who are in the conſtant habit of uſeing it as an article of diet. He has, therefore, after many experiments, found that milk may be ſubſtituted very ſucceſsfully in the ſtead of blood, and according to the ſpecification before us: He firſt charges the pans with the uſual quantity of lime water, and to each ton weight of ſugar he adds ten gallons of milk, more or leſs, according to the quality of the ſugar; of which five gallons is to be mixed with the water, and after the ſugar is *ſkipped*, it is to remain in the pan till the next morning. The whole is then to be ſtirred together, and when the ſcum is taken off, more milk is to be added, and the ſame proceſs repeated till the liquor is perfectly cleared.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.

The Aſcenſion, an upright Print, 34 by 19. Engraved by Meſſrs. Facius, from a Picture painted by Benjamin Weſt, Eſq. R. A. and publiſhed by Boydell and Co.

THE original picture from which this print is engraved muſt be in the recollection of many of our readers. Like moſt of the capital pictures painted by the Preſident of the Royal Academy, it is well ſtudied and properly balanced; the figures correctly drawn and judiciouſly grouped. Great attention has been paid to this copy; the lights and ſhadows are very ſkilfully managed; and, being of a large ſize, it has, when printed in colours, a very pictureſque appearance, and an agreeable and peculiarly brilliant effect.

Plate

Plate I. of a Panoramic View of St. Peterſburgh, dedicated, by Permiſſion, to his Imperial Majeſty Alexander I. Drawn on the Spot by J. A. Atkinſon, from the Obſervatory of the Academy of Sciences. Publiſhed by Boydell and Co. Size 31 by 17.

This the firſt of a ſeries of four prints, which it is intended to publiſh from drawings by the ſame artiſt, and they will form an intereſting view of this capital city. The four drawings were originally intended to have been combined, and to have been formed into a Panorama, and they would have made a very fine one; but from not meeting with a ſuitable place for exhibition, or ſome other cauſe, that plan was abandoned, and they are ſubmitted to the public in the above prints. To render views of towns and cities correct, and at the ſame time pictureſque, is not an eaſy taſk. Among the numerous artiſts who have painted them, from Canalletti to Marlow, how few have been ſucceſsful! In this delineation it may be ſafely affirmed, that the difficulty is ſurmounted; for it is in an eminent degree pictureſque and agreeable. If we may be permitted to adopt a technical phraſe, taken as a whole, it has what painters ſometimes call a peculiarly pleaſing eye. Thoſe who have not ſeen the place cannot judge of the accuracy of the delineation; but from the information of ſome perſons who have reſided in Ruſſia, and from the well known abilities of the artiſt, we have reaſon to believe that it is ſingularly correct.

Hamlet. T. Lawrence, R. A. pinxt. S. W. Reynolds, ſculpt. Publiſhed by Boydell and Co. Alas! poor Yorick.

The original picture from which this is copied, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1803, and was, as far as we recollect, conſidered as a portrait of Mr. Kemble. It is not, however, a very ſtriking reſemblance. It is engraved in mezzotinto, and the general effect ſolemn, impreſſive, and highly appropriate to the ſcene and ſubject. Taken as a whole, it muſt be claſſed as a very fine print, though it would perhaps have been better if the right leg and thigh had been a little more diſtinctly made out. In the picture they were ſeparated from the cloak by the local colouring, but in the print they are loſt and confuſed in the ſhadows. It is intended as a companion print to the *Rolla*, which was publiſhed ſome time ſince.

The Grandmother's Bleſſing. Painted by Robert Smirke. Engraved by W. Evans. Publiſhed by Boydell and Co. and dedicated to their Majeſties. The Size 24 by 19.

This is intended as a companion print to one entitled *Conjugal Affection*, engraved from a picture painted by the ſame artiſt, and now in the Council Chamber at Guildhall. For thoſe who are not ſatisfied with any other delineations than ſuch as repreſent the heroic achievements of high and exalted characters, this print is not calculated. Like the companion picture, it is an admirable and intereſting repreſentation of a domeſtic ſcene, where the characters are taken from the middle ranks of life; and may be conſidered as *coming home to all men's buſineſs and boſoms.* It is an addreſs to the mind, in a language which may be underſtood by all who have underſtanding; and will be felt by all who have feeling. With regard to the executive part, the print is very correctly copied from the picture.

Una, from Spencer's Faerie Queen. Deſigned, engraved, and publiſhed, by R Weſtall, R. A. May, 1805.

The elegant and poetical deſign from which this print is engraved, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1804, and is ſaid to be a portrait of Miſs Eſten. It is engraved in the ſame manner as ſome others which he has publiſhed, and is, we believe, etched in a ſoft ground, and the fleſh-colour, &c. afterwards wrought up with a pencil. Be that as it may, it is certainly the beſt ſtyle that could be adopted for imitating drawings of this deſcription; and though the proceſs muſt be rather tedious, the effect is extremely pictureſque, and in almoſt every particular equal to the original.

Mr. Ackerman has publiſhed a print, repreſenting

The Launching of his Majeſty's Ship Hibernia, of 120 Guns; Circe and Pallas Frigates, of 32 Guns each; and the Unlocking the St. George, of 98 Guns, having undergone a complete Repair, on the 17th of November, 1804. R. Parker del. Bluck ſculpt.

It is dedicated to Lord St Vincent, and ſhews the effect produced by his Lordſhip's mode of working the ſhipwrights, under the direction of Joſhua Tucker, Eſq. &c. &c. When printed in colours, it is infinitely more pictureſque than marine ſubjects uſually are; the ſhipping is very correctly drawn, and immenſe groups of little figures in the ſurrounding boats, &c. have an action and ſpirit that is very rarely given to ſuch minute delineations. The whole is very well engraved.

From the ſame publiſher we have No. I. of a ſeries of heads engraved in chalks, by T. Nugent, for the improvement of thoſe who are learning drawing. This Number contains four heads, viz.

Ariadne and Diana, drawn by L. De Longaſtre; Minerva, by J. Agar; and Sapina, by Maria Coſway.

Theſe heads are as large as life, and admirably calculated for the improvement of young practitioners in the art, being in a free and eaſy ſtyle, and the air of the heads, eſpecially the *Ariadne*, is unaffected and pleaſing. They are as large as life, printed on a light brown drawing-paper; the two firſt are *en profile*, the others are full faces. No. II. is announced for ſpeedy publication.

The twelve ſmall coloured prints, on half a ſheet of paper, for card-marks, are, in this age of pictures and prints, a novel and good thought. The different groupes are in ſmall ſquares, principally caricature ſubjects, repreſenting French and Engliſh travelling, faſhion, &c. and conſidering their reduced ſize, they are very whimſically characteriſtic.

Mr. Ackerman has alſo publiſhed Propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription, to be paid on delivery, two prints, from the intereſting views in the City of Dublin, after drawings made by T. S. Roberts, and executed in a ſtyle not to be diſtinguiſhed from the originals. Size 35 by 28 inches. The firſt repreſents *a South View on the River Liffey*, taken from the Coal Quay, or Fruit Market.

The ſecond, *a View of College Green, Weſtmoreland ſtreet, part of Sackville-ſtreet, and Carliſle Bridge*, taken from Grafton-ſtreet. To be ready on or before Chriſtmas next.

We have had frequent occaſion to ſpeak of the works of Mr. Roberts, and from the taſte and abilities he has diſplayed in his preceding productions, we form very high expectations of theſe two prints.

Ruth and her Mother; and Ruth and Boaz; Companion Prints. H. Singleton pinxt. H. Gillbank ſculpt. Publiſhed by James Daniell, Strand.

The only hiſtorical ſubjects which our early painters attempted to delineate, were built upon ſcripture hiſtory, or the ſtrange legendary ſtories of their canonized ſaints. The ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, and prohibition of pictures in churches, induced the few artiſts we had to change their ſtyle, and, as in other things, the change was carried to an extreme; for though the Bible abounds in ſubjects admirably calculated for the pencil, our modern painters have rarely adopted them. We were therefore glad to ſee the two above ſubjects choſen by Mr. Singleton, and he has treated them in an intereſting and agreeable manner: the engravings, which are in mezzotinto, are worthy of the pictures, and both together form a very pleaſing pair of furniture prints.

Love, Chaſtity—Companion Prints. H. Singleton, pinxt. A. Cardon, ſculpt.

To allegorical perſonages we never had much partiality, but in this little piece of fancy prints they are agreeably and naturally introduced, and well enough engraved in the chalk manner.

The panoramic ſtyle of painting is no longer to be conſidered as a novelty, but it ſtill retains its attractions as a wonderful appropriation of the deception to be produced by perſpective, and a grand application of the art of painting. There are now three Panoramas exhibited to the public, in different places, viz.—The View of Edinburgh, in Leiceſter-ſquare; The Battle of Agincourt, at the Lyceum; and the Bay of Naples, in the Strand. All theſe have great merit, but taken in every point of view, the Bay of Naples is, perhaps, the ſuperior picture.

The Morland Gallery, at Macklin's Room, in Fleet-ſtreet, continues open. It contains 95 pictures of very unequal merit: the marine ſubjects are in general inferior to the land ſcenery; ſome of them are feeble, and the foam, like that formerly painted by French artiſts, reminds the ſpectator of the curls of a periwig. In ſheep, hogs, and ruſtics, eſpecially the ruſtics of the ſtable, he was at home, and his works are of a very ſuperior claſs to thoſe of ſome other artiſts that we could mention, whoſe names rank very high, but whoſe reputations have been obtained by their exact imitations of the manners of preceding painters. They ſtudied *pictures*, but Morland ſtudied *nature*, and his peculiar taſte led him to ſcenes where he ſaw the ſubjects he painted in all their varieties. In conſequence of this, his figures, animals, &c. "Are Engliſh, Engliſh, Sirs, from top to toe." Many of his little ſimple ſubjects are overwhelmed with ſuperb frames, of a prodigious, and in ſome caſes, we think, of a prepoſterous depth. However, to thoſe who wiſh to contemplate nature as it is in our own country, the whole, taken together, will afford much entertainment; and

after what has been ſaid, it is but fair to enumerate ſome of the leading pictures.

No. 6. Repreſents *Travellers benighted.* This is a candle-light ſcene, previous to painting which, many of our artiſts would have inſpected a picture by Schalkin, but Morland has conſulted a better guide, he has evidently inſpected nature.

From No. 11. which repreſents the *Inſide of a Stable*, Mr. J. R. Smith has engraved a very fine print. The figures are admirably drawn, and the general effect of this picture is as fine as Teniers.

No. 13. Repreſents *Two Pigs*, and is in his very beſt ſtyle.

No. 19. Is a *Dead Pig*—a ſtrange ſubject for an *Engliſh* artiſt, but it is ſolid, and peculiarly rich in the colouring.

No. 24. The portrait of the *Superintendant of a Brick-kiln* (ſaid to be painted in twenty minutes) is a moſt ſpirited ſketch.

No. 52. The *Paſſing Shower*. Simple, but chaſte and natural, and the ſky, exactly as we have ſeen it in nature.

No. 58. Is an admirable *Moon-light.*

No. 66. Is a delightful picture, compoſed of next to nothing; indeed it is to the praiſe of Morland that he rarely crowds his canvas with unneceſſary objects. We never ſee *a figure to be let.*

No. 70. The *High Mettled Racer*, a very good picture, built upon Dibden's ballad.

No. 60. Repreſents a *Sheep* as large as life, and it is not eaſy to conceive that nature can be repreſented in a more accurate mirror.

No. 62. Is a ſmall view of a *Slaughter-houſe*, and the ſheep, though fine as thoſe of Berghem, are not of the ſame country; they are completely Engliſh.

The Britiſh Inſtitution, for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, &c. which we mentioned in a former Retroſpect, is now in a way of being matured. The Society have laid out 4,500l. of the ſubſcriptions already received in the purchaſe of the Shakeſpeare Gallery in Pall-Mall; ſo that they will, at all events, have a centrical ſituation and good light, for ſuch pictures as they exhibit to the inſpection of the public.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Six Engliſh Canzonets, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, compoſed and dedicated to the Queen, by John Peter Salomon, Eſq. 10s. 6d.

THIS work is of very diſtinguiſhed merit. Beauty of fancy, felicity of expreſſion, and maſtery of modulation are the leading characteriſtics of almoſt every page. The meaning and ſentiment of the poetry has been ſo ſcrupulouſly attended to as to place Mr. Salomon very high in the rank of compoſers of good ſenſe, as well as of fine imagination, and to evince a judgment matured not only by the acquiſition of ſcience but by the ſtudy of the *belles lettres.* A production ſo greatly calculated to gratify amateurs of clear diſcernment and pure taſte will, we hope, meet with ſuch encouragement as to induce this excellent and juſtly eſteemed muſician to ſpeedily oblige the public with another effort of his muſe.

A grand Sonata for the Piano-forte; compoſed by Joſeph Woelſt. 4s.

Mr. Woelſt, a recent viſitor to this country, and with whoſe extraordinary powers on the piano-forte we are not unacquainted, has exhibited great ingenuity and a profundity of judgment in this production. The paſſages are, for the moſt part, of a very original caſt; and the auxiliary ſharps and flats are introduced with an addreſs that argues the moſt familiar acquaintance with every intricacy of extraneous modulation; and though we cannot aver that all the ideas are equally faſcinating, yet are they in every inſtance ſo ſkilfully diſplayed and taſtefully decorated as to produce a very intereſting effect, and convince every refined hearer of the rich ſtore of ſcience and ſolid judgment of the compoſer.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, compoſed in a familiar Style, for the Improvement of young Practitioners, and dedicated to Miſs Frances Greene, by Julian Buſby, 4s.

The ſtyle and plan of theſe ſonatas are explained in the title; we have therefore only to ſpeak of the merit of the execution, as conformable to the deſign; and, taking them in this point of view, we cannot but award great praiſe to their young author. He has evidently, amidſt the free indulgence of his fancy, ſtudiouſly conſulted the convenience of the learner; and has ſo ſucceſsfully blended the gratification of

of the ear with the improvement of the finger as to enſure the earneſt thanks of every juvenile practitioner.

celebrated Overture of Demophon; arranged for the Piano-forte by T. Latour, Eſq. 2s.

This fine, expreſſive overture, though not, perhaps, ſo perfectly calculated for a piano-forte exerciſe as ſome others, has been turned to great account by Mr. Latour's adaptation. The ſcore is ably compreſſed, and the paſſages are ſo well diſpoſed for the band, as to facilitate their execution and produce a pleaſantneſs of effect that could not have been expected from a leſs ſkilful maſter.

"Reſt, Lady Fair;" a Ballad for Three Voices, as ſung by Meſſrs. Terrail, Vaughan, and T. Sale, at the Glee Club; dedicated to T. Moore, Eſq. 2s.

This ballad, or glee, is intended as an anſwer to "Oh, Lady fair!" and is no unworthy companion to that pleaſing and popular compoſition. The ideas are eaſy, natural, and unaffected; and the combination of the voices diſplays a degree of muſical intelligence every way ſufficient for a production of this ſcope.

"The Violet of the Vale;" a Ballad ſung by Miſs Tennant, at the Vocal Concerts, Hanover-ſquare; compoſed by J. F. Burrows. 1s.

The melody of this ſong, the words of which are by Mr. Rannie, exhibits the picture of a mind fertile and taſteful, but, perhaps, without that perfect eaſe and finiſh which only experience and length of ſtudy can attain. The ideas are elegantly turned, but ſome of the *diſtances* are too ſudden, while obvious opportunities of expreſſion have been miſſed.

Lucy, a Ballad; ſung by Mrs. Mountain, with univerſal Applauſe; compoſed and reſpectfully dedicated to Miſs Harriet Hutchinſon, by James Henry Leffler. 1s.

Mr. Bloomfield, the celebrated author of the "Farmer's Boy," has ſupplied the poetry of "Lucy;" and Mr. Leffler, we muſt ſay, has, in his melody, kept pace with his author's purity of idea, and eaſe of diction. In a word, "Lucy" is a very engaging and intereſting little ballad.

The favourite Air of "Laurette;" compoſed by H. Smart; arranged as a Rondo, for the Piano-forte or Harp, and inſcribed to Miſs Beecbey, by Joſeph Major. 2s.

Mr. Major has converted this popular air into a rondo that will, we predict, become equally prevalent. The digreſſive matter blends well with the theme, and the paſſages, while they muſt gratify every cultivated ear, afford that practice for the finger by which it cannot fail to be improved.

"Poor Kate who ſells Brier;" a Ballad; ſung by Miſs Tyrer, at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane; written and compoſed by William John Rhodes. 1s.

"Poor Kate" tells her tale in a melody as ſimple and natural as her own character; and this we deem the firſt merit in a ſong of this kind. Among the lovers of unaffected, artleſs air, Mr. Rhodes, we are convinced, will gain by this little effort many admirers.

"The Maid of Seaton Vale," a Scottiſh Ballad, written by Mr. Rannie; compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. Finlaſon, by John Roſs, Eſq. 1s.

In the "Maid of Seaton," we find much ſweetneſs of melody and tenderneſs of expreſſion. The ideas flow out of each other with eaſe and nature, and the effect of the whole worthy the well-known talents from which the melody ſprings.

A new Overture for the Piano-forte; compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Maria Place, by J. Latour, Eſq. 2s.

This overture, in which Mr. Latour has introduced the favourite air of "Go George, I can't endure you," is throughout conceived with much ſpirit, and produces an effect that evinces a particular happineſs of talent for this light, eaſy, and pleaſing ſpecies of compoſition. Piano-forte ſtudents who have not yet arrived at the higher ſtages of execution will find this an agreeable and improving exerciſe.

"Orphan Mary; or, the Strawberry Girl;" ſung by Mrs. Herbert, in the New Pantomine, of "Laugh and lay down; or Harlequin King of Spades;" compoſed by J. Sanderſon. 1s.

This is one of thoſe many little efforts which, without any ſtriking merit or peculiarity of character, pleaſe the general ear, and add to the general ſtock of ordinary entertainment.

NEW

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, 45 Geo. III.

The New Duties impoſed in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, are—By the Acts 45 Geo. iii. cap. 11. on Poſtages.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 13. on Pleaſure Horſes.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 14. on Salt.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 15. on Property or Income.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 28. on Legacies.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 30. on Exciſe and Cuſtom Duties.

OF the increaſed Rates of Poſtage under the authority of the firſt-mentioned Act, every one muſt now be well informed; but it is proper to obſerve that the Duty on Pleaſure Horſes has been increaſed one-fifth. The Tax on Property or Income, one-fourth. The Duty on Salt one-half; and the Exciſe and Cuſtom Duties (which cannot be detailed in this Miſcellany) in a certain proportion.

Amongſt new Acts the firſt that requires notice, is the Stat. 45 Geo. 3. cap. 28. impoſing a Duty on Legacies; the enactments of which are as follows:—

There ſhall be paid upon all legacies, ſpecific or pecuniary, or of any other deſcription, whether the ſame be charged upon any real or perſonal eſtate; and upon all reſidues or ſhares of perſonal eſtate left by any will or teſtamentary inſtrument, or divided by force of the ſtatute of diſtributions, or the cuſtom of any province or place; and upon monies, or reſidues or ſhares of monies, ariſing from the ſale of real eſtates, by duty, will, or teſtamentary inſtrument, directed to be ſold; the duties following—that is to ſay,

Upon every legacy of twenty pounds or more, given by any will or teſtamentary inſtrument, for the benefit of any child, or deſcendant of any child, and charged upon any real or perſonal eſtate, or on monies ariſing from the ſale of any real eſtate, and upon the clear reſidue of every perſon dying teſtate or inteſtate, and upon every part of the clear reſidue deviſed to any perſon of any monies ariſing by the ſale of any real eſtate, by any will or teſtamentary inſtrument directed to be ſold, provided ſuch perſon ſhall leave any perſonal or real eſtate of the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds in the whole, after deducting debts, funeral expences, and other charges and legacies (if any) the ſum of one pound for every one hundred pounds of the value of any ſuch legacy or reſidue, and after the ſame rate for any greater or leſs ſum.

Upon every legacy of twenty pounds charged upon any real eſtate, or monies ariſing from the ſale of any real eſtate, directed to be ſold, of the clear value of one hundred pounds, and upon ſuch monies, and the clear reſidue, after payment of debts, funeral expences, and other charges and legacies, if any, and which, if payable out of any perſonal eſtate*, would by virtue of 44 Geo. 3. cap. 98. have been chargeable with any of the duties of two pounds ten ſhillings, four pounds, and five pounds; the like duty of two pounds ten ſhillings, four pounds, and five pounds for every one hundred pounds of the amount of ſuch legacy, or reſidue; and after the ſame rate for any greater or leſs ſum.

Upon every legacy ariſing out of any perſonal eſtate, and upon the reſidue of any perſonal eſtate, for which a duty of eight pounds per cent. is now payable under the ſaid act, an additional duty of two pounds.

* The old duties on legacies are, by 44 Geo. 3. cap. 98, as follows:—Legacy, ſpecific or pecuniary, or of any other deſcription, of the amount or value of twenty pounds or more, and alſo upon the clear reſidue of the perſonal eſtate of every perſon, whether teſtate or inteſtate, and who ſhall leave any perſonal eſtate of the clear value of one hundred pounds, after deducting debts, funeral expences, and other charges, and ſpecific and pecuniary legacies (if any) where any ſuch legacy, or any reſidue ſhall be given, or ſhall paſs to a brother or ſiſter, or any deſcendant of a brother or ſiſter, for every one hundred pounds of the value of any ſuch legacy or reſidue, and ſo after the ſame rate for any greater or leſs ſum, to be paid on the receipt for ſuch legacy or reſidue, 2l. 10s.

A brother or ſiſter of a father or mother of the deceaſed, or any deſcendant of a brother or ſiſter of a father or mother of the deceaſed, for every one hundred pounds of the value, 4l.

A brother or ſiſter of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceaſed, or any deſcendant of a brother or ſiſter of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceaſed, for every one hundred pounds of the value, 5l.

To or for the benefit of any perſon, in any other degree of collateral conſanguinity to the deceaſed than as above deſcribed, or any ſtranger in blood, for every one hundred pounds of the value, 8l.

Exemptions] Legacy, or any reſidue which ſhall be given or ſhall paſs to or for the benefit of the huſband or wife of the deceaſed, or any of the royal family.

Upon

Upon every legacy of the value of twenty pounds or more, charged upon any real eſtate, or monies ariſing from the ſale of any real eſtate, of the clear value in the whole of one hundred pounds, and upon the clear reſidue of ſuch monies, after deducting debts, funeral expences, and other charges and legacies, if any, and which ſhall be given for the benefit of any perſon whoſe legacy or reſidue, if ariſing out of perſonal eſtate, would be now chargeable with eight pounds per centum, a duty of ten pounds for every hundred pounds of the value of ſuch legacy or monies.

The duties granted by this act ſhall not be charged in reſpect of any legacies ſatisfied out of any real or perſonal eſtate, or in reſpect of any ſhare of any perſonal eſtate of any perſon dying before April 5, 1805.

Nor any legacy or reſidue which ſhall be given or paſs to the huſband or wife of the deceaſed, or any of the royal family.

Every gift by any will or teſtamentary inſtrument of any perſon dying after the 5th of April, 1805, which ſhall have effect, or be ſatisfied out of perſonal eſtate, now payable only in reſpect of thoſe coming out of perſonal eſtates, and not in reſpect of ſuch as were charged on real eſtates, or which ſhall have been made payable out of any real eſtate, or be directed to be ſatisfied out of any monies to ariſe by the ſale of any real eſtate, whether by way of annuity, or in any other form, ſhall be deemed to be a legacy: provided that nothing herein ſhall extend to the charging with the duties any ſpecific ſum of money, or any ſhare thereof charged by any marriage ſettlement or deed, upon an real eſtate, in any caſe in which any ſuch ſpecific ſum ſhall be appointed by any will or teſtamentary inſtrument, under any power by any ſuch marriage-ſettlement or deed.

The duties granted upon legacies charged upon any real eſtate ſhall be paid by the truſtees; or if there ſhall be no truſtees, then by the perſon entitled to ſuch real eſtate, ſubject to ſuch legacy, or by the perſon required to pay any ſuch legacy; and the ſaid duties ſhall be retained by the perſon paying any ſuch legacy according to the regulations of 36 Geo. 3. chap. 52.

"An Act for allowing a certain Proportion of the Militia in Great Britain voluntarily to enliſt in His Majeſty's Regular Forces and Royal Marines. 45 Geo. iii. cap. 31." (Paſſed 10th April, 1805.)

His Majeſty may appoint regiments of the regular forces and diviſions of the marines in which militia men may enliſt.

But the number of men to be enliſted *ſhall not exceed the number then ſerving above the original quota of the county*, nor more than one ſerjeant and one corporal for every twenty private men.

His Majeſty may appoint officers to approve or reject the men, but none ſhall be rejected who are five feet four inches, and under 35 years of age, and not diſabled.

As ſoon as the number to be enliſted from any regiment is aſcertained, they ſhall be diſcharged, and ſhall, if approved, be atteſted for general ſervice in the regiments they have declared their intention to enliſt, and ſhall be entitled to the bounty of ten guineas; of which three ſhall be paid to ſuch man on his approval, and the remainder as ſoon as he ſhall arrive at the head quarters of the regiment or diviſion into which he ſhall have enliſted, together with ſubſiſtence, pay, and cloathing.

No perſon in confinement, under ſentence of a court-martial, ſhall be entitled to enliſt until he ſhall have ſuffered the ſentence of a court martial; nor any who have been in confinement or ſentenced to puniſhment within a certain period without conſent of the commanding officer.

No ſerjeant or corporal ſhall enliſt into the artillery as ſuch.

Alſo, no adjutant's clerk, or regimental clerk, drummer, or muſician in the band, or armourer, ſhall be entitled to enliſt without the conſent of the commanding officer; and commanding officers may refuſe to diſcharge men upon aſſigning ſufficient cauſe to the general commanding the diſtrict, or to the adjutant-general.

No perſon ſhall be drafted from the regiment in which he enliſted unleſs firſt wholly diſcharged from all ſervice whatever.

This act was paſſed to anſwer the regular army, by reducing the militia to its original ſtandard, and permitting the ſurplus ſtrength thereof to be tranſpoſed to the regular forces and royal marines. To induce voluntary offers of ſervice therein, a bounty of ten guineas is granted to each man, and the foregoing abſtract contains the ſubſtance of ſuch clauſes as relate to the privileges and immunities of the men who may enliſt under the authority of the act; the clauſes ommitted relate merely to official regulations.

Erratum in the Eſſay in Vindication of Locke (No. 130):—for "conſpicuous," read "perſpicuous."

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. YOUNG's Courſe of Lectures on Natural Philoſophy and the Mechanical Arts, delivered two years ago in the theatre of the Royal Inſtitution, is now printing, with conſiderable additions and improvements. The work will conſiſt of two volumes quarto; the firſt containing the text of the Lectures, nearly as they were delivered, but with ſuch alterations as are calculated to make them ſtill more intelligible to the moſt uninformed readers. The Lectures are followed by a copious ſeries of plates, illuſtrative of every department of mechanical and phyſical ſcience. The ſecond volume contains, in the firſt place, the mathematical elements of natural philoſophy, deduced from firſt principles, and, in many inſtances, extended by new inveſtigations; ſecondly, a methodical catalogue of works relating to natural philoſophy and the arts, with about ten thouſand references to particular memoirs and paſſages, and a number of uſeful tables and of conciſe abſtracts and remarks; and, laſtly, a collection of the author's miſcellaneous papers, reprinted with ſome alterations, principally from the Philoſophical Tranſactions. The work is expected to be completed early in the next winter.

The M. S. of the fourth volume of the the Life of General WASHINGTON has reached London, and the quarto edition will make its appearance early in Auguſt.

Mr. THELWALL continues to deliver his Lectures on Elocution and Criticiſm, in various places in Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire, with a degree of ſucceſs almoſt without example. So much is the temper of the times changed, that his principal patrons are among the Clergy, who have every where been forward to bear public teſtimony of his merit. We learn that he intends to repeat them in the metropolis in the enſuing winter.

Mr. T. C. BANKES is preparing for the preſs, in two volumes, the extinct Peerage of England; giving an account of all the peers who have been created, and whoſe titles now are either dormant, in abeyance, or abſolutely extinct; with their deſcents, marriages, and iſſues, public employments, and moſt memorable actions, from the Norman conqueſt to the year 1803.

A new volume of the valuable Tranſactions of the London Medical Society is announced as ready for publication.

A *new* ſociety has been lately inſtituted, under the title of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; the leading objects of which are to promote a ſpirit of harmony among the members of the profeſſion.—Dr. SAUNDERS is the Preſident.

Dr. ARNEMAN, of Hamburgh, late Profeſſor of Medicine in the Univerſity of Gottingen, and member of moſt of the Philoſophical and Medical Societies in Europe and America, has undertaken to ſuperintend the foreign department of the MEDICAL and PHYSICAL JOURNAL, vacant by the deceaſe of the late Dr. NOEHDEN. The high conſideration in which the MEDICAL JOURNAL is held on the Continent, cannot fail to be increaſed by this arrangement; and it may not be improper to add, for the information of the correſpondents of this work, that of the unprecedented number of two thouſand five hundred copies, which are circulated every month, nearly one thouſand copies are ſent to the Continent, to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and to North America. The advantages of ſo large a monthly circulation is, in this work, equally felt by readers and by correſpondents.

Mr. COTTLE (the author of Alfred) is engaged in writing an heroic poem on the ſubjugation of Wales by Edward I. entitled The Fall of Cambria.

Mr. IRVING, author of the Lives of the Scottiſh Poets, lately publiſhed in two volumes octavo, is now engaged in preparing for the preſs, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan.

Mr. CAPEL LOFFT is printing a Collection of Sonnets, which, from the known taſte of the editor, may be expected to be ſtrictly claſſical.

The Rev. Dr. KELLY, one of the tranſlators of the Manks Bible, rector of Copford, and vicar of Ardleigh, Eſſex, has in the preſs a Triglott Dictionary of the Gaelic Language; as ſpoken in Man, Scotland, and Ireland: together with the Engliſh.

Mr. BASIL MONTAGUE is engaged on A Treatiſe on the Law of Bankrupts.

Dr. MAVOR is engaged in a tour of Wales, and is collecting materials for an Account of its Agriculture, Manners of the People, their Cuſtoms, Habits, &c. &c. A draftſman of taſte and accuracy makes one of his party; and the whole journey will have for its object ſcience and ſcenery, pleaſure and information. The principality has been often trod, but it is by no means beaten; ever affording new ſources of remark for uſe and beauty.

Mrs. TEMPLE, mother of the young lady whoſe poetry has ſo frequently gratified the readers of the Monthly Magazine, has finiſhed a novel, under the title of Ferdinand Fitz-Ormond, which will ſpeedily make its appearance, in four volumes.

Mr. CROCKER, an eminent land ſurveyor, of Frome, in Somerſetſhire, is engaged upon a Syſtematic Treatiſe on Land Surveying. This important practical art, ſaid to have given riſe to Geometry, has never been treated in a manner worthy of its importance, and the authors who have treated of it have either been deficient in mathematical knowledge, or without experience in practice. Mr. CROCKER unites both theſe requiſites in a ſupereminent degree.

The new edition of Dr. WATKINS's Biographical Dictionary, in the improvement of which he has been employed nearly two years, is almoſt completed, and will be ready for publication in the month of September. It will include upwards of ten thouſand perſons, with the authority annexed to each article.

Mr. YOUNG has commenced the new ſeries of his Annals of Agriculture, and the firſt quarterly number appeared on the firſt day of July. In future, a volume of four quarterly Numbers will be completed annually.

A ſelection of all the beſt epigrams in the Engliſh language will ſpeedily appear, under the title of the Britiſh Martial.

Mr. BELOE is printing Anecdotes of Literature, from rare books in the Britiſh Muſeum and other valuable libraries.

Mr. ROBERTS, author of a Treatiſe on Voluntary and Fraudulent Conveyances, is preparing a Treatiſe on the great Statute of Frauds and Perjuries; in which the influence of that ſtatute upon contracts for ſales, wills, judgments, and executions, will be the ſubject principally conſidered.

Dr. TROTTER, of Newcaſtle, is preparing for the preſs An Inquiry into the increaſing Prevalence, Prevention, and Treatment of Diſeaſes commonly called Nervous, Bilious, Indigeſtion, &c.

The Life of the late Mr. GEORGE MORLAND is printing, in folio.

Mr. CRUISE is preparing for the preſs the fifth and ſixth volumes of his Digeſt of the Laws of England reſpecting real Property.

Mr. BIGLAND, author of Letters on Hiſtory, has announced a Collection of Eſſays to be publiſhed by ſubſcription.

Mr. LESLIE has circulated Propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription a Dictionary of the ſynonymous Words and technical Terms in the Engliſh Language.

Mr. W. HOOKER, a pupil of Mr. BAUER, botanic painter to his Majeſty, has commenced the publication of a work under the title of Paradiſus Londinenſis; containing coloured figures of new and rare plants cultivated in the vicinity of London.

The ſecond volume of BELL's Surgery, containing operations of ſurgery, may be expected in a ſhort time.

Dr. EDWARD GOODMAN CLARKE, author of *Medicinæ Praxeos Compendium*, has in the preſs a new work on the Practice of Phyſic.

Dr. MUNKHOUSE, of Queen's College, Oxford, has in the preſs three volumes of Sermons.

Mr. LOUIS JONSON has commenced the publication of a work entitled Devotional Harmony. The words are ſelected from various pſalms and hymns in common uſe, and the muſic from the moſt eminent compoſers. No new tune will be inſerted that will not ſtand the teſt of muſical criticiſm.

Mr. SWINBURNE is engaged in a Picturesque Tour through Spain; which will be illuſtrated with twenty two plates, and will be finiſhed early in 1806.

The Complete Grazier; or Farmer and Cattle Dealer's Aſſiſtant, by a Lincolnſhire Grazier, is printing.

In November next will be publiſhed, in quarto, the firſt volume of Mr. LYSONS's *Magna Britannia Illuſtrata.*

Dr. R. JACKSON has nearly ready for publication A Syſtem of medical Arrangement for Armies.

A new work, under the title of London Cries, or Pictures of Riot and Diſtreſs, a Poem, by a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn, will ſoon appear.

Mr. DAVID BOOTH, of Newburgh, in Fifeſhire, has iſſued Propoſals for publiſhing an Analytical Dictionary of the Engliſh Language.

Mr. JONAS, author of An Abridgment of the Exciſe Laws, intends ſhortly to publiſh A new and complete Art of Gauging.

Mr.

Mr. JOHN NEWLAND, of the Inner Temple, is preparing a Treatiſe on Contracts, as far as they fall within the juriſdiction of a court of equity.

The fifth volume of the Supplement to Mr. VINER's Abridgment is preparing for publication.

Mr. W. D. EVANS has in the preſs A Tranſlation of POTHIER's Treatiſe on Obligations; with Illuſtrations adapted to the Engliſh Law.

Dr. GRIFFITHS, author of a volume of Travels, is engaged on a tranſlation of LENOIR's French Monuments, which will extend to about ſix volumes octavo.

Mrs. JACKSON, widow of J. JACKSON, Eſq. Advocate General of Jamaica, has in the preſs Dialogues on the Doctrines and Duties of Chriſtianity.

A Board of Health has lately been eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of preparing and digeſting regulations for the moſt ſpeedy and effectual modes of guarding againſt the introduction and ſpreading of infection, and for purifying any ſhip or houſe in caſe any contagious diſorder ſhould manifeſt itſelf in any part of the United Kingdom. This Board is to hold its meetings at Somerſet-Place, and it is compoſed of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr. Reynolds, Sir Francis Milman, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Heberden, Sir Alexander Monro, and Dr. Harneſs.

Mr. NICHOLSON and others have been inveſtigating the cauſe of the noiſe in water juſt before it boils, which is uſually called *ſimmering*; and, from ſome experiments, it ſeems to be occaſioned by the condenſation of ſteam bubbles, in their aſcent through the cold fluid above.

Mr. STODART gives the following as a good method of gilding upon ſteel:—To a ſaturated ſolution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid, add about three times the quantity of pure ſulphuric ether, and agitate them together for a ſhort time. The gold will ſoon be taken up by the ether in the form of nitro-muriate of gold, leaving the remaining acid colourleſs at the bottom of the veſſel, which muſt be drawn off by means of a ſtop-cock. The acid being diſcharged, the inſtrument to be gilt, having been previouſly well poliſhed and wiped clean, is to be dipped for an inſtant into the ethereal ſolution, and on withdrawing it, as inſtantly waſhed by agitation in clear water, to get rid of a ſmall portion of acid neceſſarily taken up with the metal. If this be neatly done, the ſurface of the ſteel will be completely and very beautifully covered with gold.

The travels undertaken by Meſſrs. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT and AIME BONPLAND, into the interior of America excite general intereſt. In fact, there are few countries ſo worthy of the attention and inveſtigation of enlightened men, and few travellers have combined with the ſpirit of obſervation, and the numerous attainments and talents poſſeſſed by Meſſrs. VON HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, ſuch ardour for the improvement of the ſciences, ſuch courage and ſucceſs in the execution of the plan they had formed. Meſſrs. LEVRAULT, SCHÖLL, and Co. have publiſhed a Proſpectus of the Travels of theſe gentlemen, the publication of which has been committed to them by the authors. Travellers, ſay they, have, in general, introduced all their obſervations into the body of their works. M. VON HUMBOLDT has, however, thought proper to follow a contrary method, and to treat ſeparately of objects which are of a different nature. He is, therefore, determined firſt to give to the public detached collections containing whatever relates more particularly to aſtronomy, geology, botany, zoology, &c. before he publiſhes what may properly be denominated his Travels, which will embrace every thing connected with general phyſics, the origin of nations, their manners, their civilization, proſperity, antiquities, commerce, and political economy. Of this portion of his obſervations, and the Hiſtory of his Travels, he will at preſent publiſh only an abridged account, entitled Abridged Relation of Travels between the Tropics, performed in the Interior of the new Continent, in the Years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803. Meſſrs. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, continue the publiſhers, being united by the ties of the moſt intimate friendſhip, having ſhared all the fatigues and all the dangers of this expedition, have agreed that all their publications ſhall bear their names conjointly. The preface of each work will announce to which of the two each diſtinct part belongs. This arrangement will accelerate the enjoyment of the public, and will facilitate to a greater number the means of acquiring what will demand a leſs advance at a time. Beſides, it is not agreeable to be interrupted in the midſt of a narrative, ſometimes by the details of an aſtronomical obſervation, and at others by the deſcription of a plant or an unknown animal. He will publiſh, at the ſame time, his aſtronomical obſervations, and the tables of his barometrical and geodeſical meaſures, under the title of Collection of aſtronomical Obſer-

vations, and Meaſures executed in the New Continent; and, as in his Voyage, he confines himſelf in mentioning an altitude to the ſtatement of it, without ſaying whether it was found by the barometer or whether it was founded on geodeſical meaſures. M. HUMBOLDT then collects into a ſeparate work all the phenomena preſented by the atmoſphere and the ſoil of the equinoctial regions. This work, the reſult of all the inveſtigations undertaken by our philoſopher during his five years travels in both hemiſpheres, is entitled, Eſſay on the Geography of Plants, or phyſical Picture of the equinoctial Regions, founded on the Obſervations and Meaſures taken between the Latitude of 10° South and 10° North, in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803. A large plate repreſents a ſection paſſing over the ſummit of Chimborazo, carried from the coaſts of the South Sea to the ſhores of Braſil. It indicates the progreſſive vegetation from the interior of the ſoil which contains cryptogamous plants, to the perpetual ſnows which are the limits of all vegetation. Among theſe is diſtinguiſhed the vegetation of palm-trees, &c. that of fern-trees, quinquina, and gramineous plants. The name of each plant is written at the height at which it is found, according to the meaſures determined by M. VON HUMBOLDT. Fourteen ſcales, placed on each ſide of the table, relate to the chemical compoſition of the air, of its temperature, of its hygroſcopical and cyanometrical ſtate, of the electrical phenomena, of the horizontal refraction, of the decreaſe of gravitation, of the culture of the ſoil, of the height at which the different kinds of tropical animals live, &c. It is, without doubt, the moſt general phyſical table, of any portion of the globe, ever attempted. The ſame bookſellers are likewiſe printing two other works, which belong to deſcriptive natural hiſtory; one on botany and the other on zoology. The herbary which theſe travellers brought from Mexico, the Cordilleras of the Andes, the Oronoko, Rio Negro, and the river of Amazons, is one of the richeſt in exotic plants that was ever conveyed to Europe. Having long reſided in countries which no botaniſt had ever viſited before them, it is eaſy to conceive how many new genera and ſpecies there muſt be among the 6300 kinds which they collected under the tropics of the new continent. Were they to publiſh at once the ſyſtematic deſcription of all theſe vegetables, they would employ ſeveral years in aſcertaining what is really new, or they would run the riſk of publiſhing, under new names, plants already known. It therefore appeared preferable to give, without any regular order, the deſigns of the new genera and ſpecies, which they have been able ſufficiently to determine, and to publiſh at a ſubſequent period, a work without plates, which contain the diagnoſes of all the ſpecies, ſyſtematically arranged. It is with this view that they publiſh the Equinoctial Plants collected in Mexico, the Iſland of Cuba, the Provinces of Caraccas, Cumana, and Barcelona, in the Andes of New Grenada, Quito and Peru, on the Banks of Rio Negro, the Oronoko, and the River of Amazons. Meſſrs. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND have been equally fortunate in making intereſting diſcoveries in zoology and comparative anatomy. They have collected, in great numbers, deſcriptions of animals hitherto unknown; monkies, birds, fiſh, amphibious animals; for example, the axalotl of the lakes of Mexico, a problematical animal of a nature ſimilar to the cameleon. M. VON HUMBOLDT has made drawings of numerous objects of comparative anatomy, relative to the crocodile, the ſea-cow, the ſloth, the lama, and the larynx of monkies and birds. He has brought over a collection of ſkulls of Indians, Mexicans, Peruvians, and natives of the banks of the Oronoko; and theſe drawings are not leſs intereſting for the hiſtory of the different races of our ſpecies than for anatomy. Theſe materials, among which will be found a notice on the foſſile elephants' teeth found at the elevation of 2600 yards above the ſea, will appear in numbers, under the title of Collection of Obſervations in Zoology and comparative Anatomy, made during Travels between the Tropics. While theſe various works are in the courſe of publication, M. VON HUMBOLDT will complete the engraving of the Geological Atlas of the Cordilleras of the Andes and of Mexico, containing profiles founded on meaſured heights; of the Eſſay on geological Paſigraphy, or on the manner of repreſenting the phenomena of the ſtratification of the rocks, by perfectly ſimple ſigns: and of the Geographical Atlas, which will contain a map of the river la Madelaine, in four plates; others of the Oronoko, Rio Negro and Caſſiquiare, and the general map of the kingdom of New Spain: the latter will be accompanied with a ſtatiſtical account of the country. All theſe maps were drawn by M. VON HUMBOLDT himſelf, from his own aſtronomi-

cal obſervations, and a great number of intereſting materials which he collected. He will, at the ſame time, put the finiſhing hand to the firſt volume of his Travels. To the ſubjects already mentioned as being particularly treated of in that work, ſhould be added, obſervations on the climate relative to organiſation in general; conſiderations on the ancient ſtate of civilization of theſe regions, and detailed notices on the management and produce of the mines. A folio volume of engravings will exhibit ſeveral views of the Cordilleras, and valuable deſigns of the antiquities of Mexico and Peru, ſuch as the elegant arabeſques which cover the ruins of the ancient palace, ſeveral enormous pyramids conſtructed of brick, ſtatues, and chronological monuments, which have a very ſtriking analogy to thoſe antiquities of Indoſtan with which we are acquainted. Several of theſe plates are already engraved with great care. As M. VON HUMBOLDT publiſhes theſe different works at the ſame time in German and French, both editions may be conſidered as originals. The Equinoctial Plants, by M. BONPLAND, will appear only in French; a great part of the text being inLatin, it will therefore be underſtood by the literati of all Europe. The following is a liſt of their works which are either in the courſe of publication or ſhortly will iſſue from the preſs:—Abridged Narrative of Travels between the Tropics, performed in the Interior of the New Continent during the Years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803, quarto, which was to appear in the month of July. Collection of aſtronomical Obſervations and Meaſures executed in the New Continent; ſame ſize and paper, to appear in the courſe of the preſent year. Eſſay on the Geography of Plants; or Phyſical Picture of the equinoctial Regions, founded on Obſervations and Meaſures taken between the Latitude of 18° South, and 10° North, in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803, quarto, with one plate. Equinoctial Plants collected in Mexico, the Iſland of Cuba, the Provinces of Caraccas, Cumana, and Barcelona, in the Andes of New Grenada, Quito, and Peru, on the Banks of the Rio Negro, Oronoko, and the River of the Amazons, with plates, folio. Collection of Obſervations in Zoology and comparative Anatomy, made during Travels between the Tropics; quarto, with plates. All theſe works collectively will bear the general title of Travels of Meſſrs. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT and AIME BONPLAND. They will all be printed uniformly, excepting the Equinoctial Plants, for which a larger ſize was required on account of the figures. A Tranſlation of theſe important Travels is announced in London, by Mr. PHILLIPS, of Bridge-ſtreet.

M. De STRATIMIROVUS, Greek Archbiſhop and Metropolitan of Carlowitz, in Hungary, has cauſed Dr. NEUSTADTER's Inſtructions concerning Vaccination to be tranſlated into the Illyrian and Wallachian languages. This work, compoſed for the uſe of the lower claſſes, has been gratuitouſly diſtributed, to the amount of 25,000 copies, among the inhabitants of thoſe and the neighbouring provinces.

The well-known German Journal, entitled *Allgemeine Deutſche Bibliothek*, which has been carried on forty years, and during great part of that time poſſeſſed of conſiderable influence, will ceaſe with the preſent year; the editor, M. NICOLAI, being obliged, by his great age, to reſign the undertaking.

A work of conſiderable magnitude, on the Northern Mythology, has been announced at Leipſick. The author is Profeſſor GRATER, and M. GÖSCHEN has undertaken to execute it with the utmoſt typographical luxury. It will appear at the ſame time in German and French, in thirty parts, of a ſmall folio ſize.

A Catalogue of the Medical and Phyſical Library of the late Profeſſor BALDINGER, of Marpurg, has been publiſhed. He was, perhaps, the moſt curious man in Germany with reſpect to every thing connected with the medical ſcience. His library comprehends 16,000 volumes, excluſive of detached diſſertations, treatiſes, or memoirs. The number of editions which he poſſeſſed of the Aphoriſms of Hippocrates alone, exceeded one hundred; but the moſt remarkable circumſtance connected with his library is, that it is not deſtitute of any neceſſary or eſſential work. The proprietor was fifty years in collecting it, and his heirs wiſh to diſpoſe of it, if poſſible, entire.

M. PROUST, Profeſſor of chemiſtry at Madrid, announces that he has diſcovered in Spain the earth of which floating bricks are made. He imagines that it is almoſt of the ſame nature as that employed for the ſame purpoſe by FABRONI. He intends ſpeedily to publiſh the reſult of his experiments on this ſubject.

M. REICHARD, counſellor in the ſervice of the late Duke of Saxe Gotha, has reſolved to erect a monument of his gratitude

titude to that prince, not in a public place in ſome town in his dominions, but on the ſummit of the Rigi, one of the higheſt and moſt frequented mountains of Switzerland. The ſimple ſtone which will form this monument, and which will be fixed to one of the blocks of granite of the mountain, has been prepared at Zug. It bears the following inſcription in German:—"To the pious memory of ERNEST II. Duke of Saxe-Gotha, illuſtrious for his birth and his talents, and ſtill greater for his noble and liberal ſentiments, this monument is conſecrated in the face of the Alps and of the free people whom he loved and eſteemed." It was M. FUSSELI, the painter, of Zurich, who choſe the picturesque ſituation in which this inſcription will be placed, and obtained permiſſion for that purpoſe from the competent authorities. He intends ſoon to publiſh a Picturesque Tour of the Rigi.

M. DE LA DROUETTE, Prefect of the Upper Alps, has addreſſed to the Inſtitute a Memoir on the Diſcovery of the ancient City of Mons Seleucus, which appears to have been overwhelmed and deſtroyed by an extraordinary inundation. The reſearches hitherto made have diſcovered an edifice 598 feet in length, and 360 in breadth, a furnace, a ſemi-circular baſin, ſtoves, brick cellars, covered with ſeveral ſtrata of very fine cement, canals and aqueducts lined throughout their whole length; apartments for the directors of the manufactory, lodgings for the workmen, gardens, &c. In front, the ſtreets terminate in an extenſive place, and in the avenue of the principal edifice; that above-mentioned was ſurrounded by a great number of houſes. The labourers have likewiſe found many articles in bronze, fragments of ſtatues of alabaſter, baſs-reliefs in marble, a great quantity of fragments of moſaic-work, beſides a vaſt number of veſſels of glaſs and earth, which afford a high idea of the art of pottery in ancient times; numerous Celtic and Roman medals of ſilver and bronze; and, laſtly, ſome inſcriptions in better or worſe preſervation.

In America a very ſimple and ingenious borer is in general uſe; it conſiſts of the common center bit of the carpenters, followed by a wide flat ſcrew, hammered up from a plate of iron or ſteel; and it poſſeſſes the property of clearing away the cutting without requiring to be drawn out, as is the caſe with the auger, the gimblet, &c. For the cuttings are partly by their weight, and partly by friction againſt the internal cylindrical ſurface, prevented from revolving along with the ſcrew. The conſequence is, that they are preſſed againſt its thread, and ſlide along it towards the handle. And as this motion or ſhifting of the thread is quicker than the motion of boring, by which the whole tool is carried inwards, the cuttings muſt come out with a velocity nearly equal to the difference of theſe two motions.

The mountain Ortleſs, ſituated between the vallies of Sulden and Droſny, has been aſcended by M. GEBHARD, by whoſe barometer its height is found to be 14,406 Paris feet above the level of the Mediterranean, which is higher than any mountain on the old continent, except Mont-Blanc; this, according to Sauſſure, is 14,556 feet.

W. WERNER is enabled to diſſolve wax in water by the following proceſs:—For every pound of white wax he takes twenty-four ounces of potaſh diſſolved in a gallon of warm water. In this he boils the wax, cut in ſmall pieces, for half an hour, and at the end of this time he takes it from the fire, and ſuffers it to cool. The wax floats on the ſurface, in the form of white ſoap; triturated with water, it yields what is commonly called *milk of wax*, and may be applied to furniture, pictures, &c. An hour after the application the coated parts are to be covered with a piece of woollen cloth, which will give a great brilliancy to paintings, and a fine poliſh to furniture.

It is ſaid that M. SCHROETER has aſcertained the exiſtence of an atmoſphere to the moon, by ſome new obſervations on the twilight round this ſecondary planet, which extends from 2° 38′ to 3° 6′. The atmoſphere of the moon is 28.94 times leſs denſe than the terreſtrial atmoſphere.

A. F. SKJELDEBRAND, a colonel in the ſervice of the King of Sweden, has publiſhed, at Stockholm, a work entitled *Voyage Pittoreſque au Cap Nord.* The work is in four volumes, and contains a number of views, with deſcriptions of the appearance of the country. This author was the travelling companion of Acerbi, who, ſome years ſince, publiſhed an account of his travels through Sweden, Lapland, &c. In their narratives they have purſued different tracts; the one having written as a philoſophic obſerver of men and nature, the other as a painter and lover of the fine arts.

JULIUS KLAPROTH, ſon to the celebrated chemiſt, in conſequence of his great ſkill in Oriental literature, is appointed, by the Peterſburg Academy of Sciences,

Sciences, to attend the Embaſſy of Count Golowkin, which is about to be ſent from Ruſſia to China. The embaſſy will conſiſt of 3000 perſons, and it is hoped that very conſiderable acceſſions of knowledge, in reſpect to the Chineſe empire, will be derived from it.

The new edition of OSTERWALD's Geography has, by French influence, been prohibited in Switzerland!

Dr. F. MUNTER has publiſhed, at Copenhagen, in two volumes, a very complete Hiſtory of the Reformation.

A Collection of Letters, which paſſed between LEIBNITZ and ſeveral of his correſpondents, and which had not hitherto been given to the world, has lately been publiſhed at Hanover.

By an Imperial Ukaſe in the Court Gazette of Peterſburg, the rights of citizens have been given to the Jews throughout the whole extent of the Ruſſian dominions. The children of the Jews will, henceforth, be admitted, like the other Ruſſian ſubjects, into the ſchools, colleges, and univerſities. The Hebrews will be divided into four claſſes; viz. of farmers; artificers and workmen; merchants; and citizens. The farmers will be free, and, as well as the artificers, may purchaſe lands; and thoſe who with to engage in agriculture, and have no fortune, are to have a certain portion of the crown lands. Thoſe who will eſtabliſh manufactories are to enjoy, in their commerce, all the franchiſes of Ruſſian ſubjects.

Profeſſor KIESEWETTER has made a variety of obſervations on the *Deaf and Dumb*, at Berlin; and he has diſcovered, that, when taught to ſpeak, they have a great tendency to ſpeak in rhyme!

M. PROUST ſays, that the ſulphate of copper and the nitrate, with a minimum of acid, verdigris, the native and artificial muriates, cendre blue, the carbonate, &c. all yield to potaſh both their acids and hydrites. Potaſh, tinged with hydrate of copper, throws down the hydrate on being mixed with water, and all the oxydo-alkaline ſolutions follow the ſame law. Slaked lime, ſhaken in a bottle with carbonate of copper and water, produces a fine cendre blue in about twelve hours; after which, as lime deprives potaſh of its carbonic acid entirely, and potaſh is one of the ſtrongeſt attractors of acids known, it is impoſſible that it ſhould not have the ſame power over an oxyde, and that oxyde poſſeſſed of the weakeſt attraction of any.

M. DOBERIMER propoſes the following method to make white lead. Diſſolve litharge in weak nitric acid, and precipitate this ſolution with prepared chalk. The precipitate waſhed and dried affords a ceruſe of the whiteneſs of ſnow.

In America, Mr. RICHARD SNOWDEN is about to publiſh a Hiſtory of that Continent, from the diſcovery by Columbus to the preſent period, in two volumes.

Mrs. WARREN is engaged in a Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Termination of the revolutionary War between Great Britain and the United States of America; interſperſed with biographical, political, and moral obſervations.

Dr. MILLER, of New York, intends to publiſh Lectures on Theology, by CHARLES NISBETT, D. D. late Preſident of Dickenſon College, in Carliſle, Pennſylvania; to which he intends to prefix an account of the life and character of the author.

M. BERGMANN, a Livonian clergyman, advantageouſly known by the account of his travels, and his reſidence for ſeveral years among the Calmucks, intended to ſet off on a new tour among the nations inhabiting Upper Aſia, of whom very little is at preſent known. We have the greater reaſon to expect the moſt ſatisfactory reſults from this new enterpriſe, as M. BERGMANN is complete maſter of the languages of moſt of the nations he intends to viſit.

M. DE RIES, Adjutant-General of the King of Denmark, has invented a new inſtrument called Topognomon, by means of which you may diſcover the Eaſt in the darkeſt night, and point out a place where there is a light, though you cannot perceive it. This invention is capable of being of the greateſt importance in war, and particularly in ſieges. The ſame officer has likewiſe invented an inſtrument, by means of which, in a given place and in profound darkneſs, you may aſcertain the moment when a veſſel ſails from port.

M. OEGG, formerly vicar of the cathedral of Wurzburg, has ſubmitted to the electoral committee at Munich a new invention, by means of which all kinds of mills may be ſet in motion without the aid of water. He has offered to execute one of theſe machines, on condition that an excluſive privilege, for twenty years, ſhould be granted to him.

NEW

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Markham John, jun. Napton upon the-Hill, ſhopkeeper. (Smart and Thomas, Staple's inn
Milburn William, and John Mills Copeman, Bow Church yard, warehouſemen and merchants. (Courteen, Cannon ſtreet
Mierre John-David-Albert-de, and James Crosbie, Broad ſtreet Chambers, merchants. (Berry, Walbrook
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Rodwell Thomas, Piccadilly, bootmaker. (Derby, James ſtreet
Smith James, Sudbury Green, faleſman
Scott Joſeph, jun. Wakefield, Yorkſhire, grocer. (Roſſer and Son, Kirby ſtreet, Hatton garden
Smethurſt James, Mangnall, Bolton, dimity and quilting manufacturers. (Ellis Curſitor ſtreet
Smith James, and Jeremiah-Smith Myten, potters. (Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion ſquare
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DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Atkinſon Henry, Howarth, ſhopkeeper, Auguſt 8
Arnſtein Abraham-Marcus, London ſtreet, linen draper, October 19
Anſell George, Whitecroſs alley, watchmaker, Auguſt 14
Armitead Richard Henry, Bradford, grocer, Auguſt 5
Bicknell Samuel, ſen. and Samuel Bicknell, jun. Maze Pond, ſoap boilers, July 27
Baxter John, Harwich, linen draper, July 23
Bennett John-Wotton, Exeter, dyer, July 29
Bennett Richard-Samuel, Houndſditch, hatter, Auguſt 14, final
Bunny William, Old Gravel lane, currier, Auguſt 31, final
Briſtow Francis, Haymarket, bootmaker, Auguſt 14

Berkley

Berkley Thomas, Cornhill, merchant, Auguſt 17
Balding William, Holt, grocer, Auguſt 9
Barker William, Strand, linen dealer, Auguſt 13
Bradley Henry, Birmingham, merchant, Auguſt 20
Bedford Thomas, Sutton, papermaker, July 20
Carter Thomas, Jun. Waltham Croſs, corn chandler, July 23, final
Crank William-Charles, Kenſington, brewer, November 2
Chadwick John, Elland, innholder, July 29, final
Colls Robert, Woodford, corn dealer, July 30
Cory George, Yarmouth, upholder, Auguſt 3, final
Collins James, Elvington, farrier, Auguſt 10, final
Clark John, Pancras lane, tailor, Auguſt 15
Day Benjamin, Biſhop Stortford, July 23, final
Day William, Cheapſide, mercer, July 27
Davies Davies, Cheſter, cheeſemonger, July 25
De Beaune David, Winchester ſtreet, inſurance broker, Auguſt 10
Davilon Andrew, Cheſter, wine merchant, Auguſt 5
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Davies Edward, Ivy lane, furrier, Auguſt 13
Eagleton Edward, Cheapſide, grocer, Auguſt 6
Field William, Streatham, victualler, Auguſt 13
Fozard James, ſen. Lætitia Fozard, and James Fozard, jun. Park lane, ſtable keepers, September 2, final
Forbes John, and Daniel Gregory, Aldermanbury, merchants, November 8, final
Fryer George, Red Lion ſtreet, merchant, Auguſt 13
Faſſon Thomas, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, pewterer, Auguſt 3
Forbes George, Copthall court, merchant, Auguſt 28
Fulcher Henry, Shoe lane, victualler, Auguſt 10, final
Garland Matthew, Grove ſtreet, victualler, Auguſt 10
Goodyear William, Shepherd ſtreet, bricklayer, July 27
Goos George, Cawſton, maltſter, Auguſt 9, final
Harris Joſeph, Keynſham, tanner, July 25
Harris Timothy, Paul's court, hoſier, July 23, final
Hardman Joſeph, Manchester, merchants, July 25
Hobſon Thomas, Spilsby, ſhopkeeper, Auguſt 16, final
Hill Stephen, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, oil and colourman, July 27
Haycock Robert, Wells, merchant, Auguſt 13
Hale Henry, Birchin lane, oilman, November 4
Johnſton Robert, James Johnſton, and William Johnſton, Swithin's lane, merchants, Auguſt 6
Innes Albert, Duke ſtreet, Strand, merchant, Auguſt 13
Irvin Thomas, and James Holden, Halifax, dyers, Auguſt 13, final
Keen John, Crop lane, factor, Auguſt 13
Kerſhaw James, and William Kerſhaw, Halifax, merchants, Auguſt 7
Kindel John, Liverpool, cabinet maker, Auguſt 10, final
Lawrence Richard, Windſor, bricklayer, July 27
Lloyd Hugh, Middle Temple lane, money ſcrivener, November 2
Lee Paul, South Shields, druggiſt, Auguſt 3
Lacy Jonathan, Whitby, ſhip builder, Auguſt 9
Levi Henry, Ramſgate, dealer, November 29
Matthew George, and Thomas Turnbull, Budge row, merchants, July 27
Mills John, Brook green, linen draper, Auguſt 14, final
Mellor Joſeph, and George Pratt, Leek, ſilk manufacturers, July 5, final
Maſters William, ſen. and William Maſters, jun. Greenwich, diſtillers, Auguſt 8
Mayor William, Preſton, woollen draper, Auguſt 5
Mitchell Thomas, Hatton court, merchant, Auguſt 17, final
Moſes Samuel, Brighthelmſtone, linen draper, Auguſt 6
Moffatt David, Fleet market, grocer, Auguſt 13, final
Mundell Edward, Scarborough, corn dealer, Auguſt 2
Mattraſs John, St. John's Chapel, Durham, Auguſt 15
Morris William, Coventry, draper, Auguſt 17
Naiſh John, Walcott, coal merchant, July 29
Newman Paul, Melkſham, clothier, Auguſt 6
Oddy Joſhua-Jenſon, and John Oddy, St. Mary Axe, merchants, July 27
Oakes John, Union ſtreet, coal merchant, July 30
Payne William, Ipſwich, coach maker, July 13
Parrott William-Jackſon, Leighton Buzzard, wine merchant, Auguſt 14
Page John, Thavies inn, warehouſeman, Auguſt 14, final
Phillips John, Roſs, innholder, Auguſt 1, final
Preedy James, Chipping Norton, currier, Auguſt 10
Payne Thomas, Aſhford, grocer, Auguſt 14
Plowes John, Leeds, merchant, Auguſt 10
Rodd Thomas, Gerard ſtreet, jeweller, July 27, final
Roberts Charles, Tower ſtreet, victualler, July 27
Ranſon Lebbeus, Cannon Coffee-houſe, tavern keeper, Auguſt 3, final
Richardſon John-Pocklington, ſheep jobber, Auguſt 5
Rowland Northy, and Peter Rowland, Great Coggeſhall, blanket makers, Auguſt 5
Roberts Thomas, Helſton, grocer, Auguſt 10
Spencer William, Saffron hill, victualler, July 27, final
Stoney William, and John Smith, Leeds, grocers, July 23, final
Smith Thomas, Grove ſtreet, victualler, July 27
Stork John, Thomas Whitby, and Matthew Botterill, Driffield, merchants, Auguſt 14
Simms John, Sheepy-Parva, miller, Auguſt 22, final
Sandback William, Norwich, ſhopkeeper, Auguſt 7, final
Sharples Robert, Anderton, ſhopkeeper, Auguſt 13, final
Smith John, and Robert Smithies, Poole, paper makers, Auguſt 19
Spraggon Joſeph, and William Spraggon, Graveſend, Auguſt 17
Taylor John, Chatham, wine merchant, January 16
Turner John, Manchester, dealer, Auguſt 5
Tabrum Robert, Shopland, dealer, Auguſt 28
Thurgood Thomas, Welwyn, ſhopkeeper, Auguſt 28
Taylor John, Maiden lane, weaver, Auguſt 13
Vowell John, jun. Watling ſtreet, ſtationer, July 27, final
Wright Dennis, Sealingham, miller, Auguſt 12
Wilde James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Thames ſtreet, wholeſale grocers, July 27, final
Wray Hilton, Birchin lane, druggiſt, July 27
Winter Joſeph, Combe St. Nicholas, leather dreſſer, July 27, final
Wain James, and Thomas Aggs, Baſinghall ſtreet, clothiers, July 30
Whittaker William, Manchester, dealer, July 31
Weaver William, Bow lane, warehouſeman, Auguſt 28
Wanklin James, Knighton, mercer, July 29, final
Whittle Richard, Tarleton, ſhopkeeper, Auguſt 8
Wanklin James, Knighton, mercer, Auguſt 12, final

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In July, 1805.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

JUNE the twenty-ſixth, Mr. Whitbread, attended by Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, Lord Temple, Lord Henry Petty, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. Windham, Mr. Wilberforce, and about ninety other members of the Houſe of Commons, repaired to the Houſe of Peers with a meſſage, which Mr. Whitbread delivered in the following words:—

"My Lords,—The Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament aſſembled, have commanded me to impeach Henry Lord Viſcount Melville, of high crimes and miſdemeanours; and I do here, in their names, and in the names of the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, impeach the ſaid Henry Lord Viſcount Melville of high crimes and miſdemeanours. I am farther commanded to acquaint this Houſe, that the Houſe of Commons, will, in due time, exhibit particular articles againſt him, and make good the ſame."

Upon their return to the Commons, the following gentlemen were appointed to prepare articles of impeachment againt Lord Melville.

Mr. Whitbread

Mr. Fox	Mr. Holland
Mr. Grey	Mr. Serjeant Beſt
Mr. Sheridan	Lord Temple
Lord H. Petty	Mr. Calcraft
Lord Marſham	Mr. Kinnaird
Mr. Giles	Lord Porcheſter
Lord Folkſtone	Lord A. Hamilton
Mr. Raine	Mr. C. W. Wynne
Dr. Lawrence	Mr. Jekyll
Mr. Creevy	Mr. Morris

To this committee were referred the tenth report of the commiſſioners of naval enquiry, and the report alſo of the ſelect committee. On a ſubſequent day a bill was brought in, to indemnify Mr. Trotter for all concerns, and to relieve him from all penalties, with regard to the tranſactions ſpecified in the tenth report of the board of naval enquiry, and thereby to enable him to give an unreſtrained evidence in the caſe of Lord Melville. And on the fourth of July, Mr. Whitbread brought up the report of the committee, which conſiſted in eight articles of impeachment againſt Lord Melville, the firſt of which is the moſt important, and charges his lordſhip with the ſecretion of 10,000l. To avoid as much as poſſible uſeleſs and mere technical language, we ſhall give an abſtract of theſe articles, which will by the generality of readers be better underſtood than the articles themſelves.

Article 1. The firſt article recites, that Lord Viſcount Melville, whilſt he held the office of treaſurer of his majeſty's navy, and previous to the ſaid 10th day of January, 1786, did take and receive, from and out of the money impreſted to him as treaſurer of of his majeſty's navy, from his majeſty's exchequer, the ſum of 10,000l. or ſome other large ſum or ſums of money, and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the ſame to his own uſe, or to ſome other corrupt and illegal purpoſes, and to other purpoſes than thoſe of the public navy ſervices of the kingdom, to which alone the ſame was lawfully applicable; and did continue ſuch fraudulent and illegal converſion and application of the ſaid ſum or ſums of money, after the paſſing of the ſaid act of parliament for the better regulating the office of the treaſurer of his majeſty's navy. And the ſaid Henry Lord Viſcount Melville has declared, that he never would reveal the application of the ſaid ſum of 10,000l. and, in particular, he did make ſuch declaration in the houſe of commons on the 11th day of June, 1805, and then and there added, that he felt himſelf bound, by motives of public duty, as well as private honour, and perſonal convenience, to conceal the ſame; all which conduct of the ſaid Henry Lord Viſcount Melville was contrary to the duty of his ſaid office, a breach of the truſt repoſed in him, and a violation of the laws and ſtatutes of this realm.

Article 2. Charges his lordſhip with permitting and conniving at Trotter's drawing money from the bank of England, and placing it with a private banker, in violation of the ſtatute, &c.

Article 3. After repeating the former violation, charges his lordſhip with applying the money, thus illegally removed from the bank, to purpoſes of private emolument, in conjunction with Trotter, and in violation of the act, &c.

Article 4. Charges him with circumſtances of ſtrong ſuſpicion from the deſtruction of all vouchers and memorandums, with a view to prevent a diſcovery of the monies advanced to him by Trotter from the funds at Coutts's; all which conduct was contrary to his duty, &c.

Article 5. More ſtrongly impreſſes the circumſtances of ſuſpicion, from the mixed and undiſtinguiſhed funds at Coutts's, whereby the public incurred the riſk of being defrauded. This is aggravated by the circumſtance of every voucher having been deſtroyed, which could trace the exiſtence, progreſs, and conſequence of the tranſaction.

Article 6. Charges him with the receipt of 22,000l. from Trotter, for which no intereſt was received, and the ſuſpicion ariſing from the deſtruction of all written vouchers reſpecting this tranſaction.

Article 7. Charges him with the ſubduction of an equally large ſum, for which no intereſt was paid, the burning of memorandums, &c. &c.

Article 8. Impreſſes the ſuſpicion of his lordſhip's connivance with Trotter, from the various circumſtances above ſtated; it then ſums up the charges in a general manner, and concludes with a ſtrong allegation that all theſe acts were a high breach of duty in Lord Melville, a violation of the laws and the truſt repoſed in him, in conſequence of which the Commons of Great Britain accuſe his lordſhip of high crimes and miſdemeanours.

The next ſtep in the progreſs of this buſineſs was a bill brought in by Mr. Whitbread for continuing the proceedings againſt Lord Melville, notwithſtanding any prorogation or diſſolution of Parliament, which was accordingly agreed to; and on the 12th of July the Parliament was prorogued by commiſſion to the 22d of Auguſt, when the Lord Chancellor, as Speaker of the Lords Commiſſioners, addreſſed both Houſes of Parliament in the following Speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"We have it in command from His Majeſty to expreſs the ſatisfaction with which he has obſerved the proofs you have given in the courſe of the preſent Seſſion of your conſtant regard for the honour of his Crown and the intereſts of his Dominions; and particularly the meaſures which you have adopted for ſtrengthening His Majeſty's hands at this important conjuncture, by the augmentation of the diſpoſable military force of the kingdom."

"*Gentlemen*

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"His Majeſty has directed us particularly to thank you, in His Majeſty's name, for the zeal and liberality with which you have granted the large ſupplies which the neceſſity of the public ſervice has required."

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majeſty has not yet been enabled to communicate to you the reſult of the negociations in which he is engaged with Powers on the Continent; but you may reſt aſſured that no ſtep will be omitted on His Majeſty's part for promoting ſuch a concert as may afford the beſt proſpect of reſtoring general and permanent tranquillity; or may, if neceſſary, furniſh the means of repelling with vigour the continued encroachments on the part of the French Government, which threaten every day, more and more, the liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe."

Then the Commiſſion for proroguing the Parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor ſaid:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By virtue of His Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majeſty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thurſday the twenty-ſecond day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the twenty-ſecond day of Auguſt next."

An attack was made on the 18th, by the Britiſh fleet lying off Calais, upon about thirty of the enemy's flotilla ſailing from Dunkirk to Boulogne, which was conſiderably injured, but at the expence of about fifty of our own men killed and wounded.

FRANCE, ITALY, &c.

It is evident, from every important document received from the Continent, that Bonaparte meditates the ſubjection of the whole of Italy. The Pope is to reſign all the towns of conſequence which are fortified, and the Republic of Lucca is to be incorporated with France. Upon the great changes which have taken place in the Government of Genoa, the Auſtrian Envoy, as will be ſeen in the following State Paper, thought it his duty to inquire, in anſwer to a Note from the Genoeſe Miniſter, whether theſe circumſtances were to be conſidered as terminating his miſſion:—

"The undersigned minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from the emperor of Germany and Austria, has received yesterday evening the note, in which senator Roggieri, the minister for foreign affairs, has informed him that the Ligurian senate has resolved on the union of the Ligurian Republic with the French empire, and that this resolution will be immediately carried into execution. a deputation having been sent to his majesty the emperor: in consequence the government has at the same time thought proper to signify the motives that have induced it to annul both its old and new constitution, and renounce the rank it has hitherto maintained among independent states, to unite itself to another great power. I have also been given to understand, that my mission to the Ligurian government is at an end.

"I will not examine the motives which have led the senate to take this step; in this case the senate is the best judge; and the object is of sufficient importance, since it relates to the existence and well-being of a state. But with respect to the termination of my mission, this entirely and alone depends on the orders of my emperor, and until I receive these orders, it is impossible that I should consider my mission as terminated.

"I shall therefore, as soon as possible, transmit to my court, the note delivered to me, together with the decree of the senate, that I may receive directions for my conduct. I cannot doubt that the Ligurian government will, in the mean time, acknowledge the inviolability of my person, and defend the rights of the legation against any attack. I hope to find here that protection which is due to the Austrian and German nation; and I expect that the Austrian consulate for commercial affairs will remain on the footing on which it at present exists, agreeable to the law of nations. (Signed) "GINSTI."

"*Genoa June 2, 1805.*"

On the 6th inſtant, the ſenator Roggieri, tranſmitted to the Envoy the following note in anſwer:

"I have laid the note of your excellency of the 2d instant, before the chief magistrate; and I have the pleasure to assure your excellency that the official respect which is due to your excellency, according to the law of nations, and agreeably to the sentiments of esteem which the Ligurian government entertain for his imperial majesty, will be carefully observed, both with regard to the person of your excellency, and towards the whole legation of his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria."

The following Memorial will be deemed important and intereſting to all who are connected with our Weſt India Iſlands.

MEMORIAL AND REPRESENTATION, ON THE SUBJECT OF AMERICAN INTERCOURSE, PRESENTED BY THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR THEREOF; DATED AT KINGSTON, ON THE 20TH OF APRIL, 1805.

To his Honour Lieutenant General George Nugent, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-

mander-in-Chief in and over this his Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same,

The humble Memorial of the Assembly.

May it please your Honour,

That on acknowledging the independence of the United States of North America, his Majesty's then Ministers thought it would be proper to deprive them of the benefits they had derived from their intercourse with the West-India Islands whilst they composed part of the British dominions.

That the inhabitants of Jamaica have ever been anxious to promote the commercial prosperity and augment the naval strength of the empire; but, on this occasion, they represented, that Nature had denied to this island the means of subsisting its population whilst their industry was directed to the cultivation of those staples which alone rendered it a valuable appendage to the mother-country, and that it was destitute of many articles of the first necessity in preparing our produce for exportation. They submitted, that Great Britain, with all her remaining dependencies in North-America, could not supply the lumber required for buildings and packages in the towns and on the plantations, or the provisions absolutely necessary for the existence of the inhabitants, and that they could not be procured from the United States in sufficient abundance, unless the importation should be permitted in their own vessels. The clearest facts, the most obvious consequences, were disregarded, chiefly through delusive misrepresentations from the settlers in the remaining British colonies in North America, who flattered themselves with acquiring immense wealth by a monopoly of an extensive market which they knew must be scantily supplied. After some intermediate relaxation, the intercourse was at length confined to British vessels, navigated according to law. Putting the loss and destruction of property out of question, to this country the result was terrible.

It is briefly stated in a Report of a Committee of this House on the subject of the Slave-Trade, which never has been, nor never can be, controverted.

'We decline (say the Committee) to enlarge on the consequences which followed, lest we may appear to exaggerate; but having endeavoured to compute, with as much accuracy as the subject will admit, the number of our slaves whose destruction may be fairly attributed to the unfortunate measure of interdicting foreign supplies, whilst the country was suffering under internal calamities, we hesitate not, after every allowance for adventitious causes, to fix the whole loss of lives at fifteen thousand. This number we firmly believe to have perished of famine, or of diseases contracted by scanty and unwholesome diet, between the latter end of 1780 and the beginning of 1787.'

Such was the waste of life at which the first experiment was made for securing to Great Britain the carrying-trade between Jamaica and the United States of North-America! With the charity of Christians, and loyalty which oppression could not alienate, the Assembly were willing to suppose, that the consequences of the measures adopted were not intended or foreseen; and they are brought forward as a defence against new calumnies, and not as a subject of recrimination for the destruction of their property.

It is to be recollected, that this trial was made not only in the time of profound peace, but commenced at the termination of the American War, when a redundancy of shipping, seamen, and capital, in the mother-country, were ready for any new or advantageous commerce; when a great addition of active and enterprising adventurers were poured into the remaining British colonies of North-America, solicitous to profit by a speculation which their misrepresentations had contributed to set on foot.

Finally, however, it was admitted to be vain to contend against the decrees of Providence, which had condemned New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to perpetual sterility, and shut up all intercourse with Canada for more than half the year. When these provinces applied to the Legislature of the mother-country for, and were allowed, liberty to import lumber and provisions from the United States, it was thought impossible that statesmen could listen to an application for rendering the supply of half a million of British subjects subservient to their blind and indecent avarice.

Although the expectations of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, were completely defeated, it must be acknowledged, that the profit of the carrying-trade betwixt the United States of North-America and the British West-India colonies was for a time secured to the British ship-owners. They were computed to get about 245,000 sterling annually, and perhaps the inhabitants of this country only paid about double the freight which the articles would have cost if imported in American vessels. This, however, was during peace.

When the late war with France commenced, notwithstanding the immense superiority of Great Britain by sea, and the advantages of an established and regular intercourse, the national shipping gradually disappeared. The increasing exigencies and diminished supplies induced the Right Honourable the Earl of Balcarres to assume the responsibility of providing for the wants of the country confided to his care, by opening the ports of this island to American shipping.

By this wise and necessary measure, a second famine was averted; and, during a period of great difficulty, the agricultural capital of the country has been preserved, and the planters look forward to better times to disencumber themselves from the debts affecting it.

It is our painful duty to represent, that, by recurring to the system of restriction formerly tried, the same consequences must follow

follow with inevitable certainty. The capital and labour employed in raising staples for exportation, so important to the commerce and navigation of the mother-country, must be applied to raise food for our subsistence, and, in certain situations, to procure substitutes for lumber.

Every one conversant with the state of the island must admit, that obtaining them is not practicable in the best-cultivated districts; but, were it otherwise, the shipping of the empire would be materially diminished by attempting to engross the carrying-trade between the island and America.

This intercourse is in its nature unchangeable.

On the part of the North-American States our staples might be dispensed with, because they are luxuries, and can also be supplied from other parts of the world; but our demands from them are for necessaries the most essential, and only become greater in proportion to our industry and the increase of our cultivation. We shall take two periods, very distant from each other, to shew their nature and extent.

The Schedule No. 1. contains an account of the imports from North-America into the British West-India Islands in 1771, 1772, and 1773. It is on the authority of Mr. Stanley, Secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs, and discriminates what was supplied by the territories now forming the United States from what was furnished by the British provinces The articles composed 1200 cargoes annually, and were estimated to be of the value of 720,000 sterling, or 1,008,000l. Jamaica currency; but, as many of the vessels made two, and sometimes three, voyages within the year, the number did not exceed 533, and the seamen employed were about 3390.

The Schedule No. 2. exhibits a similar account for the years 802, 1803, and 1804, from the returns of the naval officer, made to the House of Assembly, of the importations from the United States and the British dominions in North America, and distinguishes the proportions imported in American and in British bottoms. A valuation is added, on the authority of members of this House, of great commercial experience and respectability: it will be found 1,249,073l. currency.

The Schedule No. 3. contains an account of our exportations to North-America, from the same authorities.

As might be expected, it will be found, from these authentic documents, that the increased cultivation of Jamaica calls for a supply of greater value than was required by all the British islands in the first period; and that, of this supply, less than one-twelfth part comes from his Majesty's colonies in North-America; and that six-seventh parts of what we procure from the United States is imported in their own shipping. We shall admit, however, that the number of vessels mentioned by Mr. Stanley now carries the increased supply, and it will be found, that 456 additional British vessels, navigated by 2862 seamen, must enter immediately into the American trade, to prevent the absolute ruin of this country.

No person in the least acquainted with commerce, but must admit, that twice that number will be requisite if our wants are intended to be answered by means of ships making a circuitous voyage once a-year from Great Britain.

Situated as the mother-country is at present, we do not hesitate to affirm, that neither shipping nor seamen can be spared for carrying on and protecting this commerce until the return of peace.

We have hitherto regarded matters in the most favourable view, as if we possessed the quantity of provisions usual at this season of the year, and without a prospect of interruption to the intercourse.

The facts, however, are extremely different. From a scanty harvest in America, and a great demand from Spain, the importations have been less than common, whilst the expenditure has been augmented by drawing the militia from their homes, and collecting pioneers and working-parties, during the present martial-law.

From the best information, collected by inquiries under authority, on the proclamation of martial-law, it is ascertained, that there then was not flour to feed that portion of the inhabitants who depend on it for subsistence for two weeks, and we have no reason to believe that the stock is now greater. In about thirty days the expectation of all additional supply must be given up. When the imperious cravings of absolute famine may arrest attention, it will be too late to administer relief. In the hurricane-months, few American vessels adventure in these latitudes, and the winter-frosts lock up many ports of the United States from which we are supplied.

We trust that we have been fortunate enough to impress your Honour with a true sense of the situation of this country, for if ever there was a case calling for the sound exercise of that discretion with which his most gracious Majesty has entrusted you, we humbly submit that case now exists here.

No means can be pointed out for carrying on an intercourse admitted to be indispensable at all times; proved to be now peculiarly so from causes which his Majesty's Ministers could not foresee, but which are fully disclosed to your Honour.

No benefit can accrue to Great Britain, or to the empire at large, from the calamities which will be brought upon this country.

We admit the responsibility which your Honour must assume in exercising the high prerogative which our most benevolent Sovereign has delegated to you, for the purpose of protecting his faithful people from partial evils, arising out of well-intended general regulations; but we humbly call your Honour's attention to the higher responsibility

ſponsibility which will attach on declining to diſpenſe the bleſſings which his Majeſty meant to be communicated to his loyal ſubjects here.

From all theſe conſiderations, we rely, that your Honour will, without delay, give directions for continuing this moſt important intercourse, on its preſent footing, for ſix months after the time limited by the preſent order of the Privy Council, or until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

Having received no inſtructions from his Majeſty's Secretary of State, authorizing me to give directions for continuing the intercourse between Jamaica and the United States of America, after the 21ſt of May next, I conſider myſelf abſolutely precluded from paying that attention to your repreſentation, which, under other circumſtances, I ſhould ſincerely wiſh to do upon all occaſions.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

FEBRIS	3
Catarrhus	5
Dyſpnœa ebrioſa	1
Phthyſis pulmonalis	7
Cynanche	9
Opthalmia	4
Dyſpepſia	18
Hypochondriaſis	2
Menorrhagia	1
Leucorhœa	3
Anaſarca	6
Epilepſia	2
Morbi infantiles	16
Diarrhœa et cholera	12
Morbi cutanei	9

The Reporter has this laſt month been impreſſed more deeply than ever he was before with the fatal folly of bleeding in the generality of thoſe caſes to which veneſection is too frequently applied.

A perſon, who at a very advanced period of life was ſinking under the combined operation of age and intemperance, was adviſed, on account of a difficulty of breathing, ariſing from general debility and a mutilation of the pulmonary organs, to experience frequent and extravagant evacuations from the arm, which, of courſe, in a very ſhort time put a period to his terreſtrial exiſtence.

If the employment of the lancet, although in ſome inſtances it is of undoubted uſe and neceſſity, were aboliſhed altogether, it would perhaps ſave annually a greater number of lives than in any year the ſword has ever deſtroyed.

Medical men are ſometimes apt to conſider themſelves, and are generally regarded by others as inſignificant and inefficient, unleſs they are *doing* ſomething, that is, either performing ſome painful operation, or adminiſtering ſome powerful remedy. Whereas, the fact is, that, in no inconſiderable proportion of caſes, the beſt thing that can be done is to let the patient alone. An inflammatory fever,* or a habit indicating exceſs of general excitement in this enervated age, very rarely indeed occurs. And *local* inflammations, ſuch as acute rheumatiſm, gout, or cynanche, will ſeldom, with impunity, permit the opening of a vein. In the laſt diſeaſe, the writer has had more eſpecial reaſon to entertain this opinion, in which he is confirmed by the authority of a man celebrated as a philoſopher, although not a member of the medical profeſſion.

"Ah! theſe accurſed phyſicians, they will certainly kill her with their bloodlettings. I have been myſelf extremely ſubject to the quinzy, and have invariably found that bleeding increaſed its violence; when, on the other hand, I contented myſelf with ſimply uſing a gargle and putting my feet in warm water, I generally found myſelf well the following day." †

In caſes of ſcrophulous opthalmia the writer has recently found advantage in applying *cold* to the whole body, as well as to the organ more particularly affected: the ſalutary power of this agent ſeems to

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* Dr. Cullen ſtates that he never ſaw an inſtance of this fever during forty years of the moſt widely extended practice.

† Original Correſpondence of Rouſſeau.

increaſe

increaſe nearly in proportion to the extent of ſurface to which it is applied*.

Fevers and other analogous complaints appear not to prevail at preſent, to that extent which might be expected in London at this period of the ſummer. It is not the intenſity of the heat, ſo much as the complicated pollution with which, in conſequence of it, the atmoſphere of the metropolis is, more eſpecially in the warmer months, impregnated, that tends to diſorder and to debilitate the conſtitution of its inhabitants.

"It is not air, but floats a nauſeous maſs
Of all obſcene, corrupt, offenſive things†."

Happy are they, who, unconfined by profeſſional or any other chains, are, at this ſeaſon of the year, at liberty to enjoy the ſalutary fragrance of vegetation, or to ſeek refreſhment and relief in the ſtill more enlivening breezes, and invigorating exhalations of the ſea. J. REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, July 25, 1805.

* The Reporter has lately received a copy of a Treatiſe on the Operation of Cold from Dr. Stork of Briſtol, a writer of merit, who, although not an implicit diſciple, exhibits, in his work, a mind illumined with the rays of Brunonian philoſophy.

† Armſtrong.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

AT the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, it was ſtated by the committee, that the whole line of canal had been inſpected, and that the works and improvements to be erected upon it were eſtimated at upwards of 27,000l. The meeting was alſo informed of the rapid increaſe in the revenues of the company, ſince the opening of the line by the completion of the tunnel at Bliſworth, the five laſt monthly returns of tonnage in 1805, being—January, 731l. February, 3102l. March, 5105l. April, 5699l. May, 6602l. — The proprietors were then congratulated on the great advantages to be expected by them, as well as the public, in the more general introduction of Staffordſhire or Paddington coals (ſo called from being now brought on the Canal to that place); and, in order to ſhow the great comparative value of theſe coals over the ſea or Thames, with which London has been hitherto ſupplied, a part of Mr. Sadler's evidence, lately given before parliament, and in which he was corroborated by other evidence, was read by the ſolicitor. Mr. Sadler ſtates two tons, by weight, of Paddington coals, to be equal to two chaldrons, by meaſure, of River coals: and that the preſent coſt of them is as three to four; that for evaporating, or boiling water, one-third leſs in weight of Staffordſhire coals will do the ſame work as a given weight of River coals.

At a general half-yearly meeting of the Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools in England and Wales, the Committee reported, that ſince the laſt general meeting, in October, 1804, they had added 51 ſchools, with the addition of more than 6000 ſcholars, to the ſtatement then delivered; and that from the commencement of this inſtitution, in 1785, the ſociety had afforded aid, either in books or money, to 2380 ſchools, containing 213,011 ſcholars, for whoſe uſe they had diſtributed 200,974 ſpelling-books, 46,465 teſtaments, and 6935 bibles, beſides a ſum of 4142l. 4s. 5d. granted to ſuch ſchools as ſtood in need of pecuniary aſſiſtance. The effect of that attention which the Committee paid to petitions for aſſiſtance from the principality of Wales begins now to diſplay itſelf in a manner which promiſes the moſt extenſive and happy reſults. It is already aſcertained that 115 ſchools have been eſtabliſhed by the ſociety in the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Angleſey, Merioneth, and Caernarvon, in which upwards of 7000 ſcholars, who, in all probability, muſt have ſtill remained in ignorance, are now taught to read and underſtand their moral obligations both to God and man. Accounts are alſo expected from all the other counties of a ſtill further augmentation of this number.

The building, called Weſtminſter Market, is to be demoliſhed, and on its ſite will be erected a new Guildhall. The workmen have begun their operations. What they have deſtroyed of the Market will not be regretted, but in digging below it, they toil at the foundations of the ancient Sanctuary at Weſtminſter, which the antiquary may now ſee for the laſt time, and ſome of the public will, perhaps, hear of for the firſt. Till 1750, the old building remained. "In that year," ſays Dr. Stukeley, "I went to ſurvey the old church at Weſtminſter, called the Sanctuary, which they were then pulling down to make a new market houſe. The building itſelf is as extraordinary in its kind as that we have no clear account concerning it in the hiſtory of Weſtminſter Abbey, to which it manifeſtly belongs. 'Tis compoſed of two churches, one over another; each in in the form of a croſs. The loweſt may be called a double croſs." Dr. Stukeley then

diſcuſſes the date of the building, which he ſuppoſes coeval with the firſt Abbey, the work of Edward the Confeſſor. The peculiar purpoſe of it was to be the Aſylum, or Sanctuary, of thoſe that fled to the cathedral for ſafety. Some parts of the building were, however, of a later date. Dr. Stukeley, ſpeaking of the deſtruction of it in 1750, ſays, "They were a long time in demoliſhing it with great labour and expence. It conſiſted moſtly of rag ſtone from Suſſex, the mortar of the ſame burnt into lime. No rock could be harder. And ſometimes they attempted to blow up part of it with gunpowder. The door of the lower church, or principal entrance of the fabric, was covered with plates of iron, I ſuppoſe to ſecure it from fire and the violence of ſuch as would attempt to carry off any perſon, who fled hither for ſanctuary. The eſplanade at top was paved with flat ſtones, when we viewed it; and had many tenements built upon it, which no doubt yielded good rents from the unhappy perſons remaining there for life."—John Stow ſays of the place, "The privilege of Sanctuary was firſt granted by Sebert, King of the Eaſt Saxons, ſince increaſed by Edgar, King of the Weſt Saxons, renewed and confirmed by Edward the Confeſſor."

The following is a ſtatement of the quantity of porter and table beer brewed in London, by the firſt twelve houſes in each line, from the 5th July, 1804, to the 5th July, 1805.

PORTER.	*Barrels.*
Barclay and Perkins	152,500
Meux, Read and Co.	136,700
Truman, Hanbury and Co.	126,400
Whitbread and Co.	103,600
Shum, Combe and Co.	85,700
T. Calvert and Co.	71,200
Goodwyn and Co.	71,100
J. Calvert and Co	46,200
Elliott and Co.	46,100
Cox and Co.	34,200
Clowes and Co.	34,200
Riley and Co.	32,000
TABLE BEER.	
Kirkman	22,697
Charrington	22,505
Edmonds	18,712
Sandford	15,999
Poullain	15,928
Cape	11,903
Satchell	11,343
Sandall	9,915
Cowell	8,726
Park	8,686
Hoffmann	8,095
Smith	7,954

On the night of June 30th. a fire was diſcovered in a large range of wooden blue ſtore-houſes, in the royal arſenal at Woolwich, not far diſtant from the magazine. The royal artillery were inſtantly turned out, but it was found impoſſible to ſave any part of the building on fire, or of another of the ſame deſcription near it. The firſt conſideration was, to prevent the deſtruction of the magazine; and, the ſecond to ſave a large ſtore of clothing, containing ſuits for 8000 men, both of which were not more than thirty paces diſtant from the buildings on fire. By the indefatigable exertions of the artillerymen, both theſe objects were happily accompliſhed. The buildings conſumed, were ſituated behind the moat; though they were about 170 feet in length, and two ſtories high, not a veſtige of them was left by the deſtructive element. They were full of what is called dead ammunition, ſuch as grape and caniſter ſhot in boxes, the number of which, is ſuppoſed to have amounted to half a million. It was not till near four o'clock the following morning, that the conflagration was ſo far extinguiſhed, as to place the magazine out of danger. No lives were loſt, and only a few trifling accidents happened. As there was reaſon to ſuppoſe that this conflagration was not the effect of accident, government immediately took active meaſures for the diſcovery of the incendiary.

MARRIED.

At St. Bride's, by the Rev. Mr. Pridden, John Bowyer Nichols, eſq. of Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Baker, daughter of John B. eſq. of Camberwell, Surrey.

At St. Thomas's, Southwark, Dr. Kidd, of Oxford, to Miſs I. Savery, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Iſlington, T. Whitehurſt, eſq. to the only daughter of W. Hutchins, eſq. of Highbury place.

Capt. R. D. Oliver, of the navy, to Miſs Saxton, daughter of Sir Charles S. bart. comptroller of the navy.

At Hackney, the Rev. H. H. Norris, to Miſs H.C. Powell, third daughter of D.P. eſq.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, R. Eaton, jun. eſq. of Stetchworth Houſe, Cambridgeſhire, to Miſs Jefferſon, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. J. of King's Langley, Herts.—Wm. Ruſſell, eſq. to Miſs Sophia Ruſſell, daughter of Charles R. eſq. of Binfield Houſe, Berks.—T. S. Horner, eſq. of Mells Park, Somerſet, colonel-commandant of the Frome and Eaſt Mendip cavalry, to Miſs Hippeſley, eldeſt daughter of Sir J.C. Hippeſley, bart.

W. Wilcox, eſq. of Camden-ſtreet, Iſlington, to Miſs Gore, daughter of the late Captain Arthur G. of the Naſſau Eaſt Indiaman.

John Willett Willett, eſq. of Merley Houſe, Dorſetſhire, M. P. for New Romney, to Miſs Wilſon, of Wimpole-ſtreet.

At Edmonton, the Rev. John Skinner, rector of Camerton, near Bath, to Miſs Holmes, daughter of Joſeph H. eſq.

DIED.

At Newbury, Berks, *Mrs. Fry*, wife of Mr. Edmund Fry, letter founder, Type-ſtreet.

At his lodgings in Great Ruſſel Street, Covent Garden, *Roger Blount, eſq.* 95.

At Maze Hill, Greenwich, *R. Brathwaite, eſq.* Admiral of the White, 79.

At Hadley, *Mrs. E. Garrow*, eldeſt daughter

ter of the late Rev. David G. and ſiſter of counſellor G.

In Weymouth Street, *Dr. Patrick Ruſſell, F. R. S.*

In College Street, Weſtminſter, *Colonel Teeſdale*, 81.

In Groſvenor Place, *G. Medley, eſq.*

In Scotland Yard, *Mrs. Street*, wife of T. G. Street, eſq.

At Iſlington, *Mrs. Bond*, widow of the late Edward B. ſen. eſq. of Golden lane, brewer.

At Teddington, *Mr. Touſſaint*, late of Sackville-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

At Pimlico, *J. Groves, eſq.*

Mr. James Parker, an eminent portrait and hiſtorical engraver, whoſe talents have for many years been ſucceſsfully employed in ornamenting the beſt editions of the Engliſh Claſſics, and other works of taſte, which he rendered ſtill more valuable by the fineſt productions of his art. His loſs will be much regretted by the amateurs of fine engraving; but by his friends, and he had many, who had the pleaſure of knowing his equability of temper, his ſuavity of manners, and integrity, his death muſt be for ever deplored, though by none more ſincerely lamented than by the Society of Engravers, of which he was a governor, and who attended him to the grave. By his zeal and indefatigable endeavours he contributed much to their formation into a ſociety for the beſt of purpoſes, humanity; and his meritorious exertions will long be remembered by the fatherleſs and the widows of thoſe of his profeſſion who may be left in neceſſitous circumſtances.

At the houſe of her father, Sir Philip Stephens, bart. at the Admiralty, after having been ſafely delivered of a daughter which died in a few hours, *Viſcounteſs Ranelagh*, wife of Thomas Jones, Viſcount Ranelagh, county of Wicklow, and Baron Jones, of Navan, county of Meath, to whom ſhe was married in Auguſt laſt.

At his father's houſe in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *Charles Symmons, eſq.* the youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. S. He was endowed with abilities of a ſuperior order; and, with a bright and ardent fancy, he poſſeſſed a judgment which was remarkably temperate and correct. His mind, naturally elegant, was improved with aſſiduous cultivation; and the range of his knowledge, ſhort as was the period of his life, was extended and comprehenſive. He compoſed with peculiar elegance in proſe and in verſe; and, nothing but his extreme diffidence of himſelf deprived his talents of their juſt lead in the converſation of that ample ſociety, of which the ſingular refinement and conciliation of his manners made him the ornament and the delight. His perception and reliſh of moral order and beauty were quick and exquiſite. His boſom was a ſanctuary which no impure or violent, no ſordid or mean paſſion could ever preſume to pollute; his heart was the reſidence of piety, affection, and benevolence. His temper was equal and cheerful; ſometimes, indeed, diſcovering the depreſſion of calm and ſoft melancholy, but never elevated into ſtrong and rude mirth; a ſmile generally ſat upon his lip, but laughter never revelled upon his cheek. His ſpirit, mild and quiet, patient and placable, was, at the ſame time, in a remarkable degree, reſolute and intrepid. Facile and complying in the common intercourſe of ſociety, he was not, by any motives, to be diverted from the purpoſe or the object to which he had been directed by his moral viſion, and which his judgment had conſequently adopted. With handſome though not regular features, his countenance was ſtrongly alive and prepoſſeſſing with the intelligence and the benignity of his mind. His perſon was admirably beautiful; nearly ſix feet in height, its ſymmetry was perfect; its proportions light, elegant, and graceful, not ill-modelled for ſtrength, but more obviouſly adapted to agility. A fever put a period to his innocent and exemplary life, before he had completed his 22d year.

At Chelſea, *Mr. R. Suett*, of Drury-lane Theatre, in conſequence of an apoplectic fit about two months ago, from the effects of which, he would probably have recovered, could he have been induced to adopt a more temperate ſyſtem of life. He was early inſtructed in muſic, and was intended merely for a ſinger. He poſſeſſed a very pleaſing voice and great muſical taſte. His firſt appearance in public was, when quite a boy, at a place called Finch's Grotto Gardens, a kind of minor Vauxhall, ſituated near the King's Bench in St. George's Fields, the price of admiſſion to which was ſixpence. At this place, Suett ſung for one or two ſeaſons, and was then exalted to the orcheſtra at Ranelagh, where he acquired conſiderable reputation as a very promiſing boy. His voice however, did not improve in ſuch a manner, as to give his friends reaſon to expect that he would obtain much diſtinction in the metropolis. A few years afterwards he joined the itinerant companies of ſome provincial theatres, and at length became well known and much admired as a comic actor in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, till his fame reached the London managers, and he was induced to accept an engagement at Drury-lane, where he made his firſt appearance in the year 1780. His talents were ſo well known to the public that it is not neceſſary to enter into a particular account of his profeſſional merit. It may however, be fairly ſaid of him, that he was no copyiſt in his art. He poſſeſſed original humour, and though he occaſionally inclined to indulge the galleries with a comic luxuriance that bordered on extravagance and buffoonery, there was ſo much quaintneſs, oddity, and whim in his manner, that he muſt have been

a very ſevere critic indeed, who was not rather diverted than offended. He was an excellent mimic, but never ſuffered that dangerous and invidious faculty to appear on the ſtage. In private life he was ſocial, pleaſant, and good humored, always ready to do a kind action, or to engage in any frolic. He had the uſual improvidence of ſuch characters, and in general devoted little attention to conſiderations of health or fortune. He had not completed his 47th year.

[*Further particulars of the Rev. David Garrow, whoſe death is mentioned at p.* 398 *of the laſt volume.* He was brother of William Garrow, M.D. of Barnet, who died in 1795, and father of Mr. G. the counſellor, and now M.P. for Gatton in Surrey, and of Edward G. Eſq. of Totteridge, many years in the Eaſt Indies, and laſt year ſheriff of Hertfordſhire; and of two daughters, one of whom, after her return from India, married Mr. Monk, a gentleman-farmer at Cheſhunt, and the other who lived ſingle with her venerable parent, and whoſe death is announced on the preceding page. The houſe at Monken-Hadley, where the Rev. Mr. Garrow lived and died, is ſuppoſed to haveſ ome relation to the abbey at Walden, to which the manor and rectory belong. In ſome of the rooms there are ſcripture hiſtories carved over the chimney, and painted in the windows; but both theſe were of much later date. Mr. G. kept a ſchool for boys, but not firſt at Hadley, or at leaſt not in the ſame houſe. When his ſon the counſellor repeatedly urged his father to give up the ſchool, the old gentleman declared that he was bent upon finiſhing the term of half a century in the employment, which he actually accompliſhed. Although he was reckoned a diſciplinarian in his ſchool, yet the boys loved him, and, when arrived at manhood, embraced every opportunity of viſiting their old maſter, who expreſſed a pleaſure in the expectation of ſeeing his former ſcholars, with the exception of few whom he had inſtructed. The large chamber in the houſe at Monken-Hadley, where the greateſt number ſlept, was, by his orders, always kept in the ſame ſtate, to the day of his death, as when uſed by the boys. His affection for his wife, and regret for her death, led him to viſit the room in which ſhe died, every day; but he did not allow that room to be uſed or opened by any of his family. He felt his own gradual decay; and the loſs of memory affected him ſo much that he avoided ſociety, even that of his old neighbours, and, latterly, of his relatives, who were unremitting in their reſpectful attentions to the good old man, who, when able to walk out in his village, generally uſed a long ſtick, preſented to him by one of his family, which he called a Madagaſcar ſpear; and, as he wore his own hair, turned to ſilver locks, he reminded thoſe who met him of one of the Patriarchs, as deſcribed in Holy Writ, particularly when, to his neighbour's addreſs of ſalutation, he anſwered, with a benevolent as well as cheerful countenance, "God bleſs you!" There is a good portrait of him, aged 76, after Romney, in mezzotinto, by C. H. Hodges, 1787.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A New ſeam of coal, which proves to be of very good quality, has been found about 130 fathoms below the ſurface, at Killingworth New Winning; a circumſtance which has occaſioned much rejoicing at that place.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Robert Arkwright, eſq. to Miſs Kemble, daughter of Stephen K. eſq. manager of the theatre of that town.—Mr. Thomas Green, ſilverſmith, to Miſs Aſtin.—Mr. Roger Grey, to Miſs Elizabeth Eggieſton.—Captain Robert Weatherley, of Liverpool, to Miſs Elizabeth Longridge, daughter of Mr. Wm. L.

At Hexham, Mr. John Marſhall Mather, ironmonger, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Hannah Bell, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. of the White Hart Inn, Hexham.

At Darlington, Mr. Ralph Child, jun. ſkinner, to Miſs Kay.

At Gateſhead, Mr. John Bailey, civil engineer, to Miſs Dorothy Anderſon, daughter of Mr. Wm. A. of Kenton, near Newcaſtle.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. Wm. Gregſon, ſhip-owner, to Miſs Coats, both of Sunderland.

Died.] At Darlington, Mrs. Hayes, 94.—Mr. Thomas Ruſſell, manufacturer.

At Biſhop Auckland, Mrs. Vaſey, 79.

At Durham, Mr. Mark Maginefs, 57.—Mr. Wm. Cummin, and three days afterwards his wife Mrs. C.—Mr. Wm. Walker, 71.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. James M'Dougall, baker.—Mr. Wm. Dawſon, 45.—Mr. Peter Hobſon, ſon of Mr. Matthew H. 19.

At Port Royal, of the yellow fever, Mr. John Dale, 23, ſon of Edward D. eſq. of Cleadon, near South Shields, and firſt lieutenant of his majeſty's ſhip Theſeus; a young man highly and deſervedly reſpected by his brother officers.

At Stockton, Mr. Henry Smith, formerly an eminent painter in Durham, 80.—Suddenly, Mr. George Dumble, plumber and glazier.—Mr. Charles Wharton, the oldeſt houſekeeper of that place, 88.

At

At Sunderland, Ann Green, widow 101.—Mrs. Sparrow, wife of Mr. John S. ſhipowner.

At North Shields, in the prime of life Mr. Luke Wilſon, painter.

At Corbridge, Mr. Thomas Laing, a private in the volunteer corps of that place.

At Brampton, Mr. John Wallis, ſurgeon, who had practiſed there nearly fifty years with great reputation, 79.

At Old Church, near Brampton, Mrs. Jane Lee, wife of Mr. Wm. L. farmer.

At Hexham, Mrs. Moody, wife of Mr. George M.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The leaning tower at Yanwath Hall, belonging to Lord Lowther, has lately been reſtored to its perpendicular, by the ingenuity of his lordſhip's workmen. This maſſy edifice upwards of 35 feet high, had been propped upwards of 40 years, and overhung its baſe three feet one inch. The undertaking created conſiderable apprehenſion, yet was performed without crack or rent in the building, and without injury to any individual.

At the general annual meeting, held at the Whitehaven Diſpenſary, the 10th of June, it appeared, from the books, that in the courſe of the laſt year, the number of patients were as follows:

Recommended and regiſtered, (of whom 599 were attended in their own houſes)		1493
Midwifery Caſes		87
Trivial Incidents		2960
Children inoculated for the Cow pox		276
		4816
Patients remaining upon the books		71
		4887

The following is the State of the Regiſters.

Cured	1584	1840
Relieved	33	
Incurable	22	
Dead	41	
Remaining upon the Books	160	

The whole number of patients admitted to the benefits of this valuable and well conducted charity, ſince its inſtitution, June, 1783, is as follows, viz.

Regiſtered patients	— 38,324	81,759
Midwifery caſes	— 1,921	
Trivial incidents	— 41,514	

Of thoſe, 35,354 have been cured, 1,189 relieved, 618 incurable, 35 irregular, 959 dead, and 160 remain on the books.

Mr. John Gibbons, whoſe former elegant buildings have ſo much improved the appearance of Rickergate, Carliſle, has recently built a new ſtreet on the weſt ſide, and has taken down two old houſes in the front, to open a ſpacious entrance from the main ſtreet; by which means, paſſengers enjoy a fine proſpect of the Caſtle, and the adjacent fields.

Married.] At Stanwix, Mr. Roger Jameſon, to Mrs. Mulcaſter.

At Dalſton, Mr. Wm. Cogdon, miller, at the Forge mill, to Miſs Jane Watſon, of Carliſle.

At Caldbeck, Mr. Baty, of Warwick, to Miſs Hannah Simpſon, daughter of Mr. Richard S. colliery-agent to R. B. Warwick, eſq. of Warwick Hall.

At Sedbergh, Mr. James Winſter, to Miſs Willan, ſiſter of Richard W. eſq. of the Hill near that place, and of Dr. W. of London.

At Lowther, Mr. Mattinſon of the Cuſtom Houſe, Whitehaven, to Miſs Walker.

At Croſsthwaite, Mr. Thomas Dixon, of Redah, near Whitehaven, to Miſs Norman, of Daſh, near Keſwick.—The Rev. Mr. Thompſon, of Caſtle Sowerby, to Miſs Clark, daughter of Mr. Thomas C. nurſeryman of Keſwick.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Wm. Brown, merchant, to Miſs Collins, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. Tobias C.

At Workington, Captain John Longcake, of the Triton, to Miſs Ann Thornthwaite.

At Carliſle, Mr. James Lowes, to Miſs Ann Jaques, daughter of Mr. Joſeph J.

At Harrington, Captain Thomas Littledale, of the ſhip Liberty, to Miſs Jane Thompſon.

At Whitehaven, William Woodburn, formerly well known in that neighbourhood, by the appellation of the huntſman of the three kingdoms, from the circumſtance of his pack being compoſed of Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh hounds, with which in one ſeaſon he killed 147 hares, without either changing, loſing, or having one of them torn by the dogs. He was a native of London; and, at the time of his death, wanted only two months of completing his hundredth year. Though in a very enfeebled ſtate for ſome years before his diſſolution, he continued to walk out till within a few weeks of that period; and his faculties were ſo little impaired, that he could, almoſt to the laſt, recollect many remarkable inſtances of ſucceſs in his profeſſion, of which he delighted to talk.—Mrs. Paxton, wife of Mr. P. grocer, 42.—Mrs Sarah Bowman, 63.—Mrs. Mary Weſtgarth, widow, 59.—Mr. John Caſſon, 83.—Mr. Edward Brown, of the Globe Inn, 36.—Mrs. Iſabella Dodd, wife of Mr. D. tailor, 28.—Mrs. Eleanor Caldbeck, 86.

At Workington, Mr. Alliſon Clarke, formerly of the ſhip Delight, of that port.

At Kendal, Mr. James Lickbarrow, late principal overſeer for that borough, 54.

At Kirkland Kendal, Mr. George Allen, weaver, 85.

At Diſſington, Mr. John Wilſon, tailor, 61.

At Henſingham, Mr. Richard Collyer, 88.

At Coldcots, near Carliſle, Mrs. Sarah Graham, relict of Mr. John G. attorney at law of that city.

At Furney Green, near Bowneſs, Weſtmorland, George Brew Crump, eſq 41.

At

At Dalſton, Mr. Wm. Richard, ſon of Mr. Robert R.

At Redmain, near Cockermouth, in the prime of life, Mrs. Steel, wife of Mr. Thomas S.

At Baſſenthwaite Hawes, Mrs. Mary Aſbridge, 28.

At Hallcliff, near Heſket Newmarket, Mr. Chriſtopher Hudſon, brother of Dr. H. prebendary of Carliſle, 80.

At Monkhill, Miſs Mary Watts, daughter of Mr. Wm. W. 16.—The Rev. Mr. Marrs, curate of Mongriſdale.

At Carliſle, Mrs Iſabella Forreſter, 72.—Mrs. Bryſon, 75.—Mr. Nanſon, butcher, 65.—Mr. John Lemmon, Sexton of St. Mary's, 66.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Wm. Bean, many years clerk to Mr. Benſon, attorney.

At Keſwick, Mrs. Sarah Mayſon, relict of Mr. Mark M. 73.

At Brigham, Mr. Jonathan Saul, merchant, of Whitehaven, 36.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hull, Joſeph Rennard, eſq. to Miſs Anna Green, daughter of Mr. G. of London.

At Ferraby, Mr. Jackſon, ſurgeon, of Wilton, to Miſs Columbani, daughter of an eminent architect in London.

At Scrayingham, Charles Edw. Repington, eſq. of Amington, Warwickſhire, to Miſs Cholmley, eldeſt daughter of Henry C. eſq. of Houſham.

At Well, Mr. Thomas Preſt, of Bedale, to Miſs Catharine Strangwayes, eldeſt daughter of Richard S. eſq.

Died.] At Hull, Miſs Myers, dreſsmaker.—Mrs. Hannah Foſter, relict of Mr. Joel F. merchant, and an elder brother of the Trinity houſe, Hull, 84.—Mr. John Simpſon, 69. He had formerly been a conſiderable druggiſt in the Market-place, but had retired from buſineſs, with an ample independence.—Mr. Hornby, poulterer, 53.—Mrs. Sarah Witty, widow of Mr. Richard W. mariner.—Mrs. Todd, mother of Mr. John T. iron-founder, 66

At Malton, Mr. John Nelſon, only ſon of the Rev. Joſeph N. of Riccall, and an officer in the Ouſe and Derwent corps of volunteer infantry.

At Beverley, Mr. W Moſey, plumber, 28.—Mrs. Cade, wife of Mr. C. late of Beverley, a noted jockey on the turf, 49.—Mrs. Armitſtead relict of Joſeph A. eſq. one of the aldermen of the corporation.—Mrs. Dalton, wife of Mr. Robert D. caſhier in the bank of Chriſtopher Machell, eſq. and Co.—Maſter R. Daeſbery, ſon of Thomas D. eſq. 10.

At Gilbrough, Mr. Maurice Dale, tallow-chandler, and ſpirit merchant, a man whoſe urbanity of manners, and integrity as a tradeſman, have inſured a laſting reſpect in the memory of his friends.

At York, Mr. Peter Atkinſon architect, 72. He filled the office of city ſteward, and was juſtly eſteemed for his abilities as an artiſt, and his integrity as a man—Mr. Owram, attorney at law.—Mr. Brown, only ſon of Mr. B.—Mr. Marmaduke Weaver, grocer.—Mrs. Witham, a maiden lady.—Mrs Ann Busfield, relict of Mr. John B.

At Leeds, Mr. Gawthorp, a gentleman of the moſt benevolent, and public ſpirited temper, and who, in addition to his unremitting endeavours to aid the public charities in Leeds, gratuitouſly ſerved the office of treaſurer to the pariſh, for a ſeries of eighteen years, with unremitting attention, unwearied diligence, and perfect accuracy, and for which the managers of the affairs of the pariſh thought proper, ſome time previous to his death, to vote him their moſt grateful remembrances, and to aſſure him "that they ſhould hold him out to their friends, neighbours and children, as a pattern for their imitation."—Mr. Benjamin Parkinſon, liquor merchant.—Mrs. Broughton, wife of Mr. B. of the houſe of Kirk, and Co.—Mr. A. Honold, a native of Straſburg, many years teacher of languages and foreign clerk in this town. In his ſituation he acquitted himſelf with the greateſt propriety and credit, and his loſs will be long lamented by thoſe who were deſirous of acquiring a knowledge of the languages, as a teacher of which, he poſſeſſed the firſt rate abilities.—Mrs. Render, a maiden lady, forty years reſident at the Moravian eſtabliſhment, at Fulnec.

At Harwood, Mr. Muſchamp, architect, 79.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Eliz. Rickaby, a maiden lady, and ſiſter of Mr. C. R. merchant, 63.—Mrs. Horſefall, wife of Mr. H. ſurgeon, 40.—Miſs Richardſon, daughter of John R. M.D. 28.—Miſs Smith, milliner, 27. She never entirely recovered the injury ſhe received, from being overturned in the True Briton coach.—Mrs. Auſtwick, of the Ram Inn —Mr. Burdett, of the Saw Inn.—Mr. Bell, cooper, 50.—Mrs. Holdſworth, mother of Mr. H. ſurgeon.—Mr. Richard Denniſon, a member of the Wakefield volunteer corps.

At Scarborough, Mr. W. Clarkſon, one of the commoners of that borough, 82.—Mrs. Harriſon, relict of John H. eſq. 92.

At his houſe near Knareſborough, Wm. Turner Buckley, eſq. brother in-law to Sir Thomas Turner Slingſby, bart.

At Monkhill, near Pontefract, Wm. Popplewell, eſq.

At Walſgreave, near Scarborough, Timothy Johnſon, eſq.

At Sheffield, Mr. Samuel Taylor, ſurgeon, 22.—Mr. James Abbot.—Miſs Iſabella Younge, daughter of Mr. I. T. Y, merchant.—Suddenly, Mrs. Warburton, wife of Mr. Samuel W. 61.—Mr. John Booth, 59.—Miſs Mary Wright, daughter of Mr. Samuel W. 18.—Mrs. Margaret M'Fun, 89, a native of North Britain, and mother of Mr. M'F.

M'F. late principal muſician in the Sheffield volunteers.—Mrs. Clay, wife of Mr. C. grocer.

At Ferrybridge, on his road to London, after a lingering illneſs, aged 66, the Rev. Edward Bowerbank, B. D. rector of Croft and Barningham, in the North Riding, and Prebendary of Lincoln, formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and ſenior Proctor of the Univerſity in the year 1774.

At Newland, 28, Mrs. Rudſton, wife of Mr. George R. of Hull, and daughter of the Rev. J. Bell, of York.

At Beſſingby, 90, Mr. Charles Ezard, upward of 50 years the faithful ſteward of the late John Hudſon, Eſq.

By the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Captain Samuel Bramley, of Rawcliffe, owner of the ſhips, Good Intent and London traders, from London to Selby.

At Great Gomerſall, 78, Mrs. Walker, widow of Mr. Thomas W.

Suddenly, 62, Mr. John Garſed, of South End, Elland.

At New Malton, 58, Mr. Francis Pratt, Chymiſt and Druggiſt.

Suddenly, at Ripley, Mr. Thomas Stubbs, 70.

At the houſe of Mr. Thomas Crawford, of Eaſingwold, with whom ſhe had lived ſervant 39 years, Elizabeth Arrowſmith, aged 79. She has left behind, in Mr. Crawford's ſervice, two men-ſervants; one a waggoner, the other a labourer, who had been partners with her nearly the whole 39 years.

At Edinburgh, Thomas Brooke, M.D. only ſon of William Brooke, of Wakefield, Eſq.—His attainments, from a regular courſe of ſtudy in that celebrated univerſity, added to his previous medical knowledge and experience, promiſed a valuable acceſſion to the faculty, and to become a general benefit to mankind.

At Bradford, Mrs. Johnſon, wife of Mr. Thomas J. brandy merchant —Mr. John Hall, 82, who had been upwards of 36 years maſter of the workhouſe.

At Harrogate, the Hon. Mrs. Maſſy Dawſon, relict of the Hon. James Maſſy D. late of Ireland.

At Knareſborough, Mr Brown, formerly a conſiderable merchant.—Mrs. Walton, 46, wife of Mr. Chriſtopher W. ſen. calico manufacturer.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Captain Henderſon to Miſs Hendry, daughter of the late Captain H.—Mr. Philip Quirk, ſhip-builder, to Miſs Finchett, daughter of Mr. James F. harbour-maſter.—Mr. Thomas Higginſon, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Elizabeth Shute, of the Liverpool Repoſitory.—Mr. W. Wilſon, to Miſs Mary Howard.—Robert Mawdeſley, Eſq. of Maghull, to Miſs Whitehead.—Capt. Alexander Nicholſon, to Miſs Ann Denniſon.—Thomas Bunning, eſq. poſt-maſter, to Miſs Driver.

At Cartmel, Mr. W. Thompſon, of Cark, ſhoe-maker, to Miſs Jane Ferguſon, dairy-maid at Holker-hall. The bride is the only perſon that has been married from the Hall for upwards of thirty years.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Auguſtus Herman Martinius, to Mrs. Elizabeth Nixon.—Mr. Richard Barnes, to Mrs. Walker.—The Rev. G. Parkin, to Miſs Heywood.—Mr. Wm. Billington, linen-draper, to Miſs Lowe.—Mr. Alexander Goodall, to Miſs Ellen Simmons.—Mr. Holt, aſſiſtant-maſter at the free grammar-ſchool, to Mrs. Hatton.

Died.] At Mancheſter, Mr. Lee Watſon Seddon.—Mrs. Farr, wife of Mr. F.—Mr. Stanley, of Salford, upholſterer.—Mr. Peter Carter, house-painter.—Mrs. Mellor, 70.—Mr. Sam. Whitehead.—Mr. John Lowe, nephew to the late Mr. Thomas Kirkman.—Mr. Brocklehurſt, cotton-merchant.—Mrs. Beever, wife of Mr. Jonathan B.—Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. L. printer, 22.—Mrs. Sevill.—The Rev. Nicholas Moſley Cheek, miniſter of St. Stephen's, Salford, and curate of Charlton.—Mrs. Wood, widow of Mr. Sam. W. tobacconiſt.

At Stock, near Mancheſter, Major Thomas Wilkinſon, of the Mancheſter volunteer infantry.

Mr. John Lankford, of Ratcliffe-bridge, who had been a principal manager and engineer to Sir Robert Peel and Co. of Bury, for nearly twenty years, and had conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to gain the general eſteem not only of his employers but of their ſervants.

At Liverpool, Mr. Jeremiah Marſden, ſon of Mr. Wm. M.—Miſs Gregſon, 56.—Mrs. Webſter, relict of Mr. Thos. W. 38.—Mrs. Appleton, wife of Mr. Thos. A. ſail-maker.—Mr. Alexander Gordon, printer, 51.—Mr. John Minſhull, ſurgeon to the infirmary; a gentleman much reſpected both in his profeſſional capacity and in private life.—Mrs. M. Halliwell, relict of Mr. R. H. formerly of Tower-hill, near Upholland, 98.—Miſs Grice.—Mr. Nicholſon, 67.—Mr. Wm. Pownall, jun. eldeſt ſon of Mr. Wm. P.—Mr. Thomas Lyon, 89.—Mrs. Abigail Huddleſton, ſiſter of Thos. H. eſq.—Mr. Richard Brelsford, hat-maker.—Miſs Roberts, daughter of Mr. Robert R. merchant, 18.—Mrs. Angus, wife of Mr. Charles A. merchant —Mr. Benjamin Fletcher, druggiſt, 34.—Mr. Hudſon, quarter-maſter of the Liverpool light-horſe.—Mr. Iſaac Ovens, attorney, 33.

At Warrington, Miſs Wild.

At Hutton, near Preſton, the Rev. Mr. Rowe, maſter of the free grammar-ſchool, and rector of Much Hoole.

At Wigan, Mrs. Cowell, wife of Mr. Nicholas C.

At Preſton, Thomas Greaves, eſq. banker, and an alderman of that borough.

At Preſcot, Mr. H. Foſter, 52.

At Ormſkirk, Mrs. Benjamin Brand.

At Lancaſter, Mr. James Roberts, upholſterer

ſterer and cabinet-maker, 70.—Mr. Thomas Miller, merchant.

At Halton Hall, near Lancaſter, Mrs. Bradſhaw, wife of W. B. eſq.

At Slyne, near Lancaſter, Mrs. Peacock, wife of John P. eſq.

At Aſhton Hall, Mr. Joſias Hoyle, 75, who had been in the ſervice of the Duke of Hamilton upwards of thirty years.

CHESHIRE.

At Stockport the firſt ſtone was lately laid of a building intended to be erected by voluntary contributions, to be called the Stockport Sunday School, and capable of holding 4000 ſcholars. Three thouſand children educated at the Sunday ſchools of that place, and an immenſe multitude of ſpectators attended on this occaſion.

A mineral ſpring has been diſcovered in the ſmall iſland of Hilbury, at the weſtern extremity of this county, poſſeſſing the powerful efficacy of curing the rheumatiſm, &c. The property of the ſpring was accidentally diſcovered by a reſpectable Welſh farmer, who went to the iſland for the benefit of his health, and happening to waſh his hands, much ſwollen from rheumatic affections, in its waters, found immediate relief.

Married.] At Neſton, Mr. Peter Handley, whiteſmith, to Miſs Lee.

At Cheſter, Mr. Thos. Walker, ſon of Mr. W. brazier, to Miſs Lightfoot, daughter of Mr. L. of Flooker's-brook.—Mr. Barlow, clock-maker, to Miſs Dutton.

At Coreham, near Middleham, Mr. Benjamin Smith, an eminent jockey, to Miſs Alcock, of Tupgill.

Died.] At Runcorn, of a pulmonary conſumption, Mr. J. Orred.

Suddenly, near Northwich, Mr. Robert Hayes.

At Neſton, Mr. S. Briſcoe, of the Golden Lion inn.

At Cheſter, Mr. Paul, of the White Lion inn, to whom the public are much indebted for his ſpirited and indefatigable exertions in the improvement of carriages, and for rendering travelling not only comfortable and eaſy, but expeditious, in the very numerous concerns in which he was engaged. Nor was he leſs eſtimable in private life, for the vigour of his underſtanding was equalled only by the kindneſs of his heart.—Mrs. Ruſſell. —Mr. James Young, glover.

Mr. Iſaac Goodier, lieutenant in the Trafford volunteers.

At Welchpool, Mr. John Williams, jun. attorney at law.

At Hawarden, Mr. H. Lee Thomas, father of Mr. T. druggiſt, of Cheſter.

At Kinderton Lodge, Miſs Trafford, eldeſt daughter of Trafford T. eſq.

At Croxton, near Middlechurch, the Rev. J. Kent, of Nantwich, a man who, with a few eccentricities, poſſeſſed the eſteem and veneration of many, and the reſpect of all thoſe to whom he was really known. As a man, he was the friend of man, as a Chriſtian, ſincere and exemplary, and as a miniſter, inceſſantly attentive to the beſt intereſts of his charge. His mind was vigorous, his underſtanding enlarged, his piety ardent, and his habits of life ſtrictly economical, that his charities might be the more extenſive.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the annual ſhow of cattle of the Derbyſhire agricultural and breeding ſociety, held at Derby, the prizes were adjudged as follows:—To Mr. Harvey, for the beſt three ſheaves, four guineas; to F. N. C. Mundy, eſq. for the ſecond beſt, three guineas; to Sir R. Wilmot, for the beſt ſhear hog ram, three guineas; to Mr. Haſkins, for the ſecond-beſt ditto, two guineas; to Mr. T. Jowett, for the beſt two ſhear ram, three guineas; and to the ſame, for the ſecond-beſt, two guineas; to Mr. Smith, of Repton, for the beſt ſhear hog wether, three guineas; to Mr. Harvey, for the ſecond beſt, two guineas; to Mr. Smith, of Foremark-park, for the beſt two ſhear wether, three guineas; to Sir R. Wilmot, for the ſecond-beſt, two guineas; to Edw. Coke, eſq. for the beſt two year old heifer, four guineas; to F. N. C. Mundy, eſq for the ſecond-beſt ditto, three guineas; to Sir R. Wilmot, for the beſt three year old ox, three guineas; to Mr. E. Cox, for the ſecond-beſt ditto, two guineas The meeting was numerouſly and reſpectably attended, and the ſtock was allowed to be very good. Sir H. Harpur complimented the meeting with the inſpection of two handſome South Down theaves, and a ſhear hog wether, bred and fed in Calke-park.

Married.] At Staveley, Charles Daintry, eſq. of Leek, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Bulkeley, of Staveley Forge.

At Derby, Mr. Emery, tanner, to Miſs Cock.

At Baſſington, Mr. William Waring, of Aſhborne, to Miſs Charlton.

Died] At Crow-lane Houſe, near Dronfield, Mr. Thos. Lowe, 32.

At Alvaſton, Mrs. Rebecca Holmes, relict of Mr. John H. 58.

At Buntingfield, Mr. William Columbell, 54.

At Derby, Mr. Thomas Stenſon, bookſeller, 44.

Mr. James Wood, clerk of Didſbury church; whoſe forefathers have been clerks ſucceſſively at the ſame church ſince the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At the laſt meeting of the Newark agricultural ſociety, held at Southwell, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Mr. Thos. Thorpe, of Clifton, for the beſt long wooled tup hog, five guineas; to Mr. J. Milward, Hockerton, for the next beſt, three guineas; to Mr. G. Maltby, Hoveringham, for the four beſt ewe hogs, five guineas; to Mr. Henry Higgins, South Markham,

Markham, for the four next beſt, three guineas; to Mr. Wm. Shacklock, Southwell, for the beſt bull ſhewn, three guineas; to Mr. John Birkitt, Southwell, for the beſt boar, two guineas; to Mr. Seth Hurt, Farnsfield, for the next beſt, one guinea.

"Notwithſtanding the unwearied exertions of the committee appointed to arrange the plan for carrying into execution the erection of a new church in this town (ſays the Nottingham Journal), we are ſorry to obſerve their benevolent intentions have been entirely fruſtrated, owing to the oppoſition experienced from a quarter whence they hoped to derive material aſſiſtance; and although the liberality of the public in contributing to the above purpoſe has been exceedingly handſome, it is impoſſible, for very urgent reaſons, to perſevere any farther towards the accompliſhment of this long wiſhed-for undertaking, until difficulties which now preſs againſt the meaſure can be removed."

Married.] The Rev. Robert Lowe, of Oxton, to Miſs Ellen Pynder, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Reginald P. of Hadſar-houſe, Worceſterſhire.

At the ſeat of the Hon. Henry Sedley, Lieut. Col. Francis Cunynghame, late of the Coldſtream Guards, to Miſs Jane Whiteford, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir John W. bart.

At Nottingham, Mr. Robert James, hoſier, to Miſs Berridge, daughter of Mr. B. a partner in the ſame houſe.

At Newark, Mr. John Ridge, bookſeller, to Miſs Hilton.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Tealby, late grocer of New Radford.—Mr. George Morris, of the Reindeer public-houſe.—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, 55; her death was awfully ſudden. She had attended divine ſervice at the baptiſt meeting-houſe, and on coming out of the chapel, was ſeized with a dizzineſs, and expired in the ſtreet.—Miſs Sarah Beardſley, daughter of Mr. Joſeph B. 16.—Mrs. Riſdale, wife of Mr. R. baker.—Mr. Harriſon, a reputable grazier and butcher.

At Beſthorpe, near Newark, Mr. J. Morley.

At Glentworth, Mr. Richard Baſſett, 61.

At Newark, Captain Staples. While playing a game at cards he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and expired in a few minutes.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a meeting lately held at Alford, it was reſolved, that a navigable canal from Alford, by Burgh, to Wainfleet Haven, would be of the utmoſt utility and advantage, not only to the owners and occupiers of eſtates in the vicinity of the propoſed line of navigation, but alſo to the country at large, the outfall being favourable in the extreme, and there being an excellent harbour at ſea; provided that water can be ſpared from the navigation in dry ſeaſons, for the benefit of cattle, and no injury is done to the drainage of the adjacent country. A level and ſurvey of the intended navigation, and an eſtimate of the probable expences were ordered to be prepared.

Among the improvements daily making in this county, thoſe in the town of Horncaſtle are not the leaſt conſpicuous. The ground is now clearing for the erection of a new butchery in that place; the old ſtanding is to be taken down, and a corn-market built. This and other improvements in agitation will conſiderably amend the appearance of that opulent and ſpirited town.

Married.] At Ingham, near Spittal, Mr. Joſeph Mawer, draper, of Lincoln, to Miſs Wakefield.

At Louth, Mr. Nelſon, brazier, to Miſs Elberger.

At Welby, near Grantham, the Rev. J. Grover, curate of Firmingby, Notts, to Miſs Cheſter, of Welby.

At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Turner, to Mrs. Kew.

Died.] At Carlton Scroop, near Grantham, the Rev. John Darwin, M. A. rector of that place, 77. He was brother to the late celebrated Dr. D.

At Louth, Mr. Fenwick, 70.—Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. James H.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Squires, a maiden lady.—Maſter Robert Camm, only ſon of Mr John C. 11.—Mr. Mackennis, an eminent merchant, 58.—Mr. Henry Walker, ſurveyor of turnpike-roads, 75.

At Raithby, near Spilſby, Mr. Edw. Jackſon, farmer.

At Partney, Mrs. May, widow.

At Buckminſter, Mr. Joſeph Bartram.

At Gainſborough, Mrs. Chafer, wife of Mr. C. publican, 42.

At Stamford, Mr. Thomas Lowe, maltſter, and an alderman of the corporation, 55. He ſerved the office of mayor in 1800.—Mrs. Pretty, wife of Mr. P. tanner, of Morcot, Rutland.

At South Somercotes, near Louth, Mrs. Weſt, 69.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The beginning of June the young gentlemen at Lutterworth-ſchool went through their examinations with great honour to themſelves and credit to their teacher. The prizes were determined as follow;—a ſilver pen to Maſter H. Goddard; a geographical guide to Maſter H. Quilter, both of Leiceſter.

Married] At Hinckley, the Rev. J. Renals, of Wellingbro', Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Scott, daughter of the late Rev Joſeph Scott, of the above place.

At Friſby on the Wreake, Mr. Chettle, of Narborough, to Miſs Hickling.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Wm. Aſtle, to Mrs. Clarke.—Mr. Cornelius Hill, to Miſs Sarah Dyſon.—Mr. S. Davis, ſon of the Rev. Mr. D. of Great Wigſton, to Miſs Marſhall.

Mr. Wm. Thornton, currier, of Hinckley,

to Miſs Ann Burbidge, daughter of Mr. Alderman B. of Leiceſter.

At Turlangton, Mr. Goodman, of Withington, to Miſs Tailby.

At Breedon, Mr. Gervas Bourne, of Bramcote, Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs Clarkſon.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Dove, hoſier.—Mr. Belſon, cooper.—Mrs. Dumelow, wife of Mr. Joſeph D 40.—Mrs. King, mother of John K. eſq 65

At Humberſtone, Mr Biſhop, miller. His death was occaſioned by drinking a quantity of cold water while at work in a field a few days before.

At Blaby, Mr. Job Clarke, a reſpectable farmer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Madeley, Samuel Tompſon, eſq. of Caſtle-green, to Miſs Pitt, of Wolverhampton.

At Armitage, near Lichfield, Mr. Thomas Blakemore, of Litchfield, to Miſs Eliz. Pegler, of Armitage Hall.

At Walſall, the Rev. W. B. Collis, of Cannock, to Miſs Elliot, of Beſcott Hall.

At Stone, Mr. Beech, of Tittenſor, to Miſs Emery.

Died.] At Litchfield, 68, Mrs. Thorp, wife of the Rev. Robert Thorp, late of Buxton, and eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Diſney, of Pontefract; who for nearly the laſt thirty years of her life was rendered totally helpleſs by the rheumatic gout, the pain of which ſhe ſuſtained with exemplary piety and truly Chriſtian reſignation.

At Broſeley, Mrs. Boden, wife of Mr. B. ſurgeon.

At Preſtwood, the Hon. Mrs. Foley, relict of the late Hon Edward F of Stoke Edith, Herefordſhire, and M. P. for the county of Worceſter, by whom ſhe has left three ſons, the eldeſt in his 14th year, and two daughters. In thoſe virtues which form and dignify the female character, ſhe was an illuſtrious example; her attention to the duties connected with her ſituation in life, and her family eſtabliſhment, was unremitted; her conduct diſcreet, wiſe, and judicious. The accompliſhments of her mind were heightened by her love of literature: her reading was extenſive, her taſte elegant. In the ſuperintendance of the education of her children, ſhe exhibited the moſt laudable anxiety: her time and her talents ſeemed devoted to their improvement, and while the greateſt pains were taken to teach them the rudiments of knowledge, ſhe was moſt anxious to inſtil into their tender minds, by example and precept, the principles of piety and virtue. She was in her 49th year.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Benjamin Sitch, to Miſs Elizabeth Fletcher, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas F. of Marſton-green.—Mr. J. Smith, draper, to Miſs Roper.—Mr. Wm. Broadhurſt, of Deritend, to Miſs Hannah Pratt.

Mr. John Smith, of Hints, to Miſs Mary Cooke, of Shenſtone.

At Harborne, Mr. Thos. Walker, to Miſs Sarah Brettle, both of Birmingham.—Mr. Oliver, factor, of Birmingham, to Miſs Jackſon.

At Warwick, Mr. John Langley, of Lichfield, to Miſs Mary Paliner, of Radway.

At Handſworth, Mr Wm. Taylor, to Miſs Sarah Auſter, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. James Tomlins, of the firm of Gibſon, Shore, and Tomlins, iron and ſteel merchants.—Mr. Capenhurſt, toy-maker.—Mr. Samuel Male, of the Bull's Head tavern.—Mrs. Bayliſs, wife of Mr. Wm. B.—Miſs Matilda Aſhford, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Charles A.—Miſs Anna Maria Johnſon, daughter of Mr. F. Johnſon.—Mr. John Brown, cooper.—Mrs. Solomon Wilks, builder.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Betty, a reſpectable farmer.

At Camphill, Mr. Samuel Colmore, formerly an eminent plater of Birmingham, but who had retired from buſineſs.

At Handſworth, Thomas Underhill, eſq.—Mr. Edward Bird, late of Liverpool.

At Aſhted, Mr. Edward Simms.

At Coventry, Mrs. Foden, dealer in foreign ſpirits.

At Birmingham-heath, Mr. John Hawker.

At Oldbury, Mrs. Short, widow of Mr. Samuel S.

At Sheldon, Mrs. Willinger, wife of the Rev. P. W. Willinger

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Bickerton, of Newton on the Hill, to Miſs Barron, daughter of Mrs. Barron, of Cotton-hill.—Mr. Bratton, to Miſs Birch, daughter of Mr. B. ſadler.

At Ludlow, Mr. Roberts, ſadler, to Miſs Jane Preece.

At Munſlow, Mr. Thos. Wall, of Stanton Lacey, to Miſs Wilkes, late of Lawton hall.

At Church Stretton, Mr. Northwood, aged 75, to Mrs. Evans, 60.

Died.] At Ludlow, Charles Johnſtone, eſq. only brother of Sir R. B. Johnſtone, bart. of Hackneſs, Yorkſhire, and half brother to the Marquis of Annandale.—Mrs. Whitney, of the Angel-inn.—Mr Ingram, clothier and mercer.—Mrs. Baugh.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. Francis Dicken, ſeveral years ſerjeant of the Court of Requeſts, 85.

Mrs. Jones, of Bowen's Hall, near Hanmer. She was returning from Whitchurch market on horſeback, behind her nephew, when the animal took fright, and ſhe fell, by which accident her ſkull was ſo much fractured, as to cauſe almoſt inſtant death.

At

At Welſhpool, Mr. John Williams, jun. attorney.

At Ponteſbury, Mr. Brazenor, father of Mr. B. ſadler.

At the Bank-houſe, Church Stretton, Mrs. Oare, relict of Mr. O. of Woolaſcot.

At Welbatch. Miſs Martha Hughes, third daughter of Mr. H.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Sarah Hand, 70.—Mr. Thos. Hughes, malſter, 38.—Mr. Barlow, taylor.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Hartlebury, Mr. Green, of Great Harriet's Farm, Malvern, to Miſs Glaſsbrook.

At Eveſham, — Birch, eſq. to Miſs Lavender, daughter of John L. eſq.

At Eckington, Mr. John Chandler Checketts, to Miſs Elizabeth Wilſon, of Perſhore, ſecond daughter of the late Robert W. eſq.

At Worceſter, Mr. Smith, jun. of Pedmore, to Miſs Stephens.

Died.] At Overbury, Mrs. Whitcombe, wife of Mr. W.

At Eaſtham, Mr. John Davis, a reſpectable farmer, 80.

At Worceſter, Mr. Hope, of the Three Tuns, Perſhore.—Mrs. Anne Redding, wife of Mr. Thomas Redding.

At Upton, Mrs. Beale, wife of Samuel B. eſq.

At Feckenham, Mrs. Olives.—Mrs. Harris, widow of Mr. H. chandler.

At Bredon, John Darke, eſq. one of the juſtices of the peace for this county.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The meeting of the Hereford Agricultural Society, which lately took place at Leominſter, was very numerouſly attended. The ſucceſsful exhibitors of ſtock were, Mr. Williams, of Thingehill, who ſhewed the beſt yearling heifer; Mr. Redward, of Weſthide, the beſt fine woolled ram; Mr. Moore, of Wellington, the beſt boar; and Mr. Thomas, of Clee Downton, the beſt three years old heifer.

It is in contemplation to make a new line of road from Ledbury to Glouceſter, for the purpoſe of avoiding the Sand Hills.

Married.] At Derndale, Mr. R. Woodward, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Jay.

At Titley, the Rev. Mr. Biſſel, to Miſs Evans.

At Painſwick, Mr. Thomas Beard, wholeſale tea-dealer, of London, to Miſs Hogg.

Died.] At Kington, Mrs. Joan Lilwall, 70.

At Brittas-green, near Leominſter, Mr. Joſeph Berrington, veterinary ſurgeon. At the requeſt of the Herefordſhire Agricultural Society, he had juſt eſtabliſhed himſelf in this county; and, by the natural goodneſs of his heart, had gained the eſteem of an extenſive circle of friends, when the hand of death ſuddenly ſnatched him away.

At Hereford, Mrs. Powle, 86, who for a number of years kept a ſchool in that city.—This venerable matron inſtilled the firſt rudiments of inſtruction into the tender minds of three generations of one family, natives of Hereford.

At Leominſter, Mr. Robert Haylings, currier and maltſter, 83.—Mr. John Coates, tanner.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Samuel Marindin, eſq. of Edgbaſton Priory, Warwickſhire, to Miſs Catherine Louiſa Webb, third daughter of Samuel W. eſq. of Henbury.

At Lidney, the Rev. Francis Homfray, of Arvington, to Miſs Harriet Homfray, eldeſt daughter of Jeſton H. eſq. of Broad Waters, Worceſterſhire.

Mr. Nelmes, farmer, of Durſley, to Miſs Elizabeth Phillimore, of Slimbridge.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Watts, of Bath, to Miſs Baſtin.

Mr. W. Holloway, of Yate, to Miſs E. Cole, daughter of Mr. William C. of the Parks, near Chipping Sodbury.

Mr. John Jones, of New Park, to Miſs Hewett, of Hill, near Berkeley.

Died.] At Farmington Lodge, Miſs Dolphin, 33.

At Moreton in the Marſh, Miſs Miſter.

At Mitcheldean, Mr. F. A. Holder, ſurgeon.

At New Farm, near Setbury, Mrs. Wheeler, mother of Mr. D. W.

At Cheltenham, Mr. John Smith, of the Fleece inn.

At Avening, near Minchinhampton, Thomas Clutterbuck, eſq. father of Daniel C. eſq. banker, of Bath, 96.

At Dymock, Miſs Seabright, milliner, of Glouceſter.

At Iron Acton, Miſs Fanny Wickham, in conſequence of a diſorder in her throat, which prevented her from taking any nourſhment, ſo that ſhe was literally famiſhed.

At Sidington, near Cirenceſter, the Rev. William Matthews, vicar of Chaddeſley Corbett.

At Glouceſter, John Pitt, eſq. M. P. for that city, 78. As a member of the Houſe of Commons, he was, while health permitted, moſt regular in his attendance. Uninfluenced by any private or ſelfiſh views, his parliamentary duties were diſcharged with fidelity; nor did he ever, in a ſingle inſtance, depart from thoſe honeſt and independent principles which he had adopted as the rule of his conduct. The ſame probity guided him in every tranſaction of private life. Attached to the place in which he always lived, his leading object was to make himſelf a uſeful member of ſociety. As a landlord, he was kind and indulgent; and ſo diſintereſted was his forbearance towards his tenants, that it was a rule with him, from which he never deviated, on no occaſion to raiſe his rents. Few, verging to the extreme period of human life, ever poſſeſſed ſuch ſerenity of temper: he

ſeemed to cultivate cheerfulneſs as a duty; and ſuch was the energy of his mind, that, during his long confinement, no complaint nor murmur was ever heard to eſcape him.—He thus met the ſlow approach of diſſolution with that fortitude which is inſpired by an approving conſcience and the animating hope of immortality.—Mrs. Keck, widow of Mr. K. a celebrated architect of Kingſtanley.—Mr. Henry Phillips, of the Maſon's Arms.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died] At Horſepath, Mrs. Eliz. Kimber, 74.

At Iſlip, near Oxford, Mrs S. Lewſley, wife of Mr. L

At Oxford, Mr. James Oſborne, ſadler and harneſs-maker—Mrs. E. Beſt, widow of Mr. John B. many years maſter of the Croſs Keys public houſe—Mr. J. B. Neale, under-graduate of Pembroke College He was going down in a ſailing boat, accompanied by a lad from the boat houſe, when he was croſſed by another boat, thruſt by the bowſprit into the water, and drowned, a little below Chriſt Church meadow. He had been warned of the danger by a gentleman in the other boat, who inſtantly jumped into the river and endeavoured to ſave him. This unhappy event is only to be attributed to Mr. Neale's want of ſkill in the management of a ſail boat. He was nineteen years of age, a good claſſical ſcholar, of an amiable temper, and pure morals.

At Glympton Park, Miſs Wheate, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas W. bart. of Lechlade, Glouceſterſhire.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

On Monday the 17th of June, the Duke of Bedford's Agricultural Fete commenced by a public breakfaſt at Woburn Abbey, and about eleven o'clock the company arrived at the Exhibition Room at the Park Farm. The greater part of the morning was occupied by examination of the new Leiceſter rams, which had been juſt ſhorn, and their fleeces hung up round the room for the inſpection of the gentlemen preſent. Mr. Tollet ſhewed ſpecimens of wool fifteen inches long, of a ſufficient fineneſs for the beſt broad cloths, taken from the back of a wether-ſheep, half Spaniſh and half Southdown, on which it had been growing three years; and Mr. Tollet ſtated, that he can grow fine wool of almoſt any length, by delaying the ſhearing of this breed of ſheep for a proportionable time. Mr. Cowley, of Aſpley Guiſe, exhibited a plan of a water meadow, which he has recently conſtructed at that place, ſaid to be the firſt attempt at irrigation by a Bedfordſhire farmer. Mr. Taylor, from the Society of Arts, produced a pair of ſhears, for which a reward had been given to Captain Miller by that ſociety. The particulars of the premiums offered by the Smithfield Club, for December next, were ſtuck up. On returning, after dinner, to the farm yard, four lots, conſiſting of five Leiceſter ſheep each, were ſold, viz. five ewes to Lord Somerville, at fifteen guineas; five ditto to Lord Cawdor, at nineteen guineas and a half; five theaves to Lord Somerville, at fourteen guineas; and five ditto to ditto for eighteen guineas. In the courſe of the day, Francis Sitwell, eſq. M. P iſſued particulars, and gave general invitations to his Barmoor Sheep Show, near Berwick, on the 1ſt of July. Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, joined the company after dinner. On Tueſday, after breakfaſt, an adjourned meeting of the Smithfield Club was held at Woburn Abbey, when it was reſolved that the future number of the members ſhall be unlimited The next buſineſs was to view the fat wethers, exhibited in their wool, at the ſtables near the Abbey, by the candidates for his Grace's two prizes, of which Lord Somerville, Richard Aſhley, and William Chapman, of Fleet ſtreet, were appointed the judges. Soon after eleven, the company aſſembled at the farm-yard, and the Southdown tups, intended to be let on Wedneſday evening, were ſhown to the company; after which, ſeveral Hereford and Devon cattle, intended for ſale that evening, were exhibited and examined. Before dinner his Grace, and a large party of his noble viſitors, took a ride to Crawley Heath, to view the drilling of ſome turnips; and, ſoon after three o'clock, as many perſons as the two ſpacious rooms could accommodate ſat down to an elegant dinner. As ſoon as the company had retired to the Exhibition Room, the letting of the Leiceſter tups commenced, and the buſineſs of the day concluded by the ſale of ſome cattle. Wedneſday proved a very buſy day with this highly intereſting meeting. The firſt matter which called for the attention of the company in general at the Abbey, was the exhibition of the carcaſes of the fat wethers which had been examined alive on the preceding day. The company then repaired to a field on Crawley Heath, where they were joined by a large concourſe of the neighbouring farmers. Eight patches, of half an acre each, had previouſly been marked out; and, after the neceſſary preliminaries had been ſettled by Lord Somerville and other gentlemen who had been appointed judges, a ploughing match took place between eight ploughs The implements exhibited for his Grace's premiums were next examined by the company. Mr. W. Dickins ſhewed a watering cart made for watering drilled crops of any kind, by means of ſix leathern pipes affixed to it; W. Shepherd, a clover ſeed thraſher, and a plough; Mr. Noon, the joint ſcythe, which he laid a few weeks ago before the Society of Arts; Mr. J. Eſſex, ſpecimens of his mats, or rather cuſhions. made of wool, for a variety of purpoſes. In the evening the Southdown tups were let; and the day cloſed with a ſale of

ſheep

ſheep and cattle. The buſineſs of Thurſday commenced by a ſecond ſhow of Leiceſter tups; after which a ſhow of Hereford and Devon took place. About three the company repaired to the Abbey, and partook of a very excellent dinner. After dinner his Grace proceeded to open the ſealed adjudications of the judges appointed, the ſilver cups for the different premiums, ſix in number, being on the table before him. The firſt adjudication was that of a cup, value ten guineas, for the beſt two ſhear fat wethers, and another cup of the ſame value for the beſt pen of three theaves, bred in Bedfordſhire, to Mr. John P. Moore. The next adjudication was that of a cup, value five guineas, to Mr. John Circuit, for the ſecond beſt pen of three theaves bred in Bedfordſhire; and a cup, value five guineas, to C. Weſtern, eſq. for the beſt boar. Several other minor premiums were diſpoſed of, and the meeting terminated by the letting of Leiceſter tups from fifteen to fifty guineas each. The premiums offered for this year are the ſame as the laſt.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Samuel Eleſdale, fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Catherine, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Jenkin Jenkins, of Braunſton.

Mr. Clapham, ſurgeon, of Thorney, near Peterborough, to Miſs Prieſtley, of Buckden Hunts.

At Kettering, Robert Salmon, eſq of Weekley, captain of the Boughton volunteers, to Miſs Keep.

At Daventry, Mr. Cox, artiſt, to Miſs E. Cooper.

Mr. William Geary, farmer, of Ringſtead, to Miſs D. Weed, of Aldwinkle.

Died.] At Northampton, John William Wye, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late John W. eſq. About the year 1790 he was appointed to the medical department of the Eaſt India Company on the Bombay eſtabliſhment, and, from the high opinion entertained by the Government of that preſidency of his abilities, his conciliating manners, and the knowledge he had acquired of the Malabar language, he was appointed one of the judges and collectors of the then newly-ceded countries on that coaſt; a ſituation which he filled with the higheſt credit to himſelf and ſatisfaction to his employers. A continuation of ill health prevented his return to India, and at length cloſed his temporal proſpects.—At the ſame place, Mrs. Cornfield.

At Neithrop, near Banbury, Mrs. Golby, widow of Mr. G. gardener and ſeedſman.

At Long Buckby, Mrs. Cure, 61.

At Peterborough, Mr. Edward Sharman, ſtatuary and maſon.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The agriculturiſts in this and other counties are proſecuting with ſucceſs a ſyſtem of clearing bean lands by means of a flock of ſheep, which, when turned in, deſtroy the weeds, without in the leaſt injuring the beans, by which the heavy expence of hoeing is in a great meaſure prevented, and the land improved.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Newton Boſworth, to Miſs Catherine Paul, daughter of Mr. John Paul, ironmonger.

Mr. Thimbleby, of Ramſey Fen, to Miſs Ann Browne, daughter of Mr. John B. of Earith.

Died.] At Fulborn, Mrs. Furbank, wife of Mr. William F.

At Willingham, Mr. John White, farmer, 69.—Mr. John Graves.

At Sutton in the Iſle, Mr. William Upſher, 77.

At Comberton, Mr. William Hart, 67.

At Cambridge, James Hovell, eſq. barriſter, formerly of Downham, Norfolk.—Mrs. Raye, wife of Mr Lucas R. plumber and glazier.—Mr. Robert Colley, a travelling linendraper, well known in this part of the kingdom, 43.

NORFOLK.

Holkham annual ſheep ſhearing commenced on Monday, the 24th of June, and was attended by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord William Ruſſell, Earl of Winchelſea, and other diſtinguiſhed breeders and agriculturiſts. The buſineſs commenced by viewing two drill machines at work, which depoſited rape cake reduced to powder, and turnip ſeed, in the ſame drills; by this plan one ton of rape cake will manure from five to ſix acres. The company then went to Longlands, where Mr. Ball's four-horſe, and alſo a two-horſe threſhing machine were exhibited at work; the prize boars and rams examined, and the Leiceſter tups ſhewn. After dinner the company returned to Longlands, when the Leiceſter tups were let at from ten to fifty guineas each. Three pens of Leiceſter ewes, five each, were ſold at ſixteen guineas, twenty guineas, and twenty-five guineas; and thus the buſineſs of the day concluded. On Tueſday morning an improved Norfolk plough, invented by Mr. Balls, of Holt, was ſhewn at work. The Rev. Thomas Crowe Munnings had previouſly exhibited to the party at the Hall a very neat and ingenious model of a dibbling machine, made by a young man in the neighbourhood. After viewing the clipping, the company proceeded to examine a new machine in agriculture, invented by Mr. Burrell, of Thetford, for mowing corn by a horſe; there being no rye in the neighbourhood, nor any other corn forward enough to give it a fair trial, it was agreed to make an experiment on ſome ſanfoin, which it cut and laid in a row in a very complete manner, to the ſurpriſe of the numerous gentlemen preſent, who were perfectly ſatisfied with its performance, and were of opinion that much of the laborious part of harveſt may, in time, be done by theſe horſe machines. The prize wethers and theaves were then examined, and South-down tups ſhewn. The party having been entertained at dinner as on the Monday, retired about ſix to the ſheep-houſes and yard, where ten pens of South-down ewes, of ten each, were ſold at from twenty to thirty-one

guineas each. They then rode to Longlands, where the Southdown tups were let at from fifteen to forty guineas each. Wednesday commenced with a view of the fat carcaſes of the ſlaughter-houſe. A three ſhear Leiceſter wether, of Mr. Coke's weighed 13ſt. 11lb; and the following prize ſheep, viz. Mr. Money's Leiceſter wether, 9ſt. 13lb.; Mr. Parſley's ditto, 8ſt. 11lb.; Mr. Purdy's Down, 8ſt. 8lb.; Mr. George's ditto, 8ſt. 12lb; Mr. Blyth's ditto, 9ſt 9lb. On the arrival of the party at Longlands, a ſcuffler was exhibited by Mr. Clark, and a drill, on an improved principle, by Meſſrs. Wilſon and Standiſh, of Lynn: this machine depoſited rape-duſt and turnip-ſeed in a very complete and regular manner, the quantity of which, as well as of ſeed-corn, is regulated by a ſcrew encloſed in a box, which being locked, the man who works the machine can make no alteration. After the trial of theſe experiments, the company returned to Mr. Wright's barn, when Mr Ball's threſhing machine, which on the preceding day had wheat only to threſh, was now tried on a load of barley. The threſhing of this grain being particularly intereſting to the Norfolk gentlemen, they were highly gratified with ſeeing it done ſo very clean and faſt. A threſhing machine in the ſame barn, erected by Mr. Wigtul, alſo threſhed ſome wheat, but no barley. After dinner this day the prize cups were placed on the table before Mr Coke, who informed the company of the adjudication of the prizes. The prize for the beſt Leiceſter wether was delivered to Mr Charles Money; that for the beſt South Down to Mr. Geo ge, of Dunſton; on delivering of which Mr. Coke expreſſed great ſatisfaction that one at leaſt of the prizes was going into Eaſt Norfolk; Mr. Blyth received the prize for the ſecond South Down wether; Mr. Buckley for the beſt Leiceſter tup; and Mr. Overman for the beſt South Down tup; Mr. Oakes for the beſt boar; Mr. Reeve for having irrigated the greateſt quantity of meadow, and in the beſt manner. The company now retired to the cow-houſes, where the long horned cattle of Mr. Fuller's breed were ſold, the yearlings at from ſeven to thirteen guineas and a half; two-year olds, from ſeven guineas and a half to ſixteen guineas and a half; cows, with calves by their ſides, at from ſeventeen guineas and a half to thirty-ſeven guineas; cows, not in milk, at from ſeventeen guineas to thirty-four guineas; a four-year old bull at thirty four guineas; and a two-year old ditto at eleven guineas and a half; a yearling Devonſhire bull was alſo ſold for eight guineas. Mr. Cook exhibited at the hall a model of his threſhing-mill which was much approved. Mr. Toilet, of Staffordſhire, ſhewed two Merino rams, the wool of which was exquiſitely fine; he alſo ſhewed a three year old wether, of the croſs between the Merino and South Down, which had never been ſhorn; this ſheep had retained its wool, which, though very fine, was of great length; but it was the opinion of ſome eminent gentlemen preſent, in the wool trade, that its great length rendered it unfit for the purpoſes to which fine wool was uſually applied, and that therefore it was worth leſs than if it were ſhorter. It ſeemed to be the prevailing opinion, that ſhort wool would this year be worth 3l. 1s. per todd; ſome, indeed, talked of even a higher price. The company diſperſed highly delighted with this entertaining and inſtructive agricultural treat, and the reception they had met with from their venerated hoſt.

Mr. G. Lindley, of Catton, in the courſe of ſome judicious obſervations on the ſuperior excellence of the Swediſh turnip, has given an account of a ſucceſsful experiment made by him, in order to aſcertain how far that highly uſeful plant may be preſerved from the ravages of the fly: the reſult of which was, that by ſowing four pounds per acre of Salmon radiſh ſeed with the turnip ſeed, the crop was completely preſerved; the flies always preferring the radiſh to the turnip plant.

Married.] T. Vipan, eſq. of Thetford, to Miſs Jennings, of Harpenden, Herts.

Mr. Corby, land-ſurveyor, of Kirſtead, to Miſs Mary Ann Johnſon, ſecond daughter of Mrs. J. of Kirſtead Hall.

At Norfolk, Mr. Edward Watſon, to Miſs Ann Crane.

Lieutenant Smith, of the navy, to Miſs Martha Farthing, ſecond daughter of Mr. F. merchant, of Blakeney.

At Lynn, Mr. L. W. Jarvis, to Miſs Whincop.

At Yarmouth, Mr. T. Criſp, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Townſhend.

Died.] At Holt, Mrs. Sarah Parrant, wife of Mr. P. late of Foulſham, 53.

At Suffield, Mrs. Swan, 82, and her ſon Mr W. Swan, 39.

At Tharſton Mills, Mrs. Parſley, wife of Mr. P. 67.

At Carlton, Mrs. Rudd, wife of Mr. Joſeph R. farmer, 84.

At Walſingham, Mrs. S. S. Leeder, wife of Robert L. gent. late of Eaſt Dereham.

At Tottington, Mr. Wiffen.

At Potter Heigham, Mr. William Bower, farmer, 75.

At Haynford, Mr. Iſaiah Seib, 28.

At Horsford, Mr. Matthew Catchpole, a reſpectable farmer.

At Norwich, Mr. Matthew King, clerk to the Expedition coach, 37.—Mr. Johnſon Dixon, ſen. of the common council, and ſtamp-diſtributor for the borough of Lynn, 53.—Mr. Benjamin Jackſon, 67.—Mrs. Cotton, of the White Hart inn, 71.—Mr Matthew Howard, 34.—Mr. James Halſhide, 77.—Of a rapid decline, Mr. Edward Gooch, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. G. of Gimingham, and pupil of Mr. Martineau, ſurgeon, 19.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Mary Haylett, 35.

SUFFOLK.

Married] At Great Saxham, John William Hicks, eſq. of Bath, to Miſs S. Mills, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Mills, eſq. of Great Saxham-hall.

Mr. William Ray, to Miſs Lydia Clayton, both of Tannington.

Mr. William Harmer, of Bury, to Miſs Colman, of Athwelthorp, Norfolk.

Died] At Mendleſham, Mrs. Mary Codd, ſhopkeeper.

At

At Fornham, near Bury, Mr. Daniel Pendle, long a faithful ſervant to the Rev. Dr. Ord.

At Satterley, Mrs. Wattling, relict of Mr. Wattling, 83.

At Thorpe-hall, Mr. John Mumford.

At Burwell, Mr. Nathan Balls, 52.

At Ipſwich, Mr. William Baldry, houſe-painter —Mr. John Gooding, one of the common council, 68.

At Trinley, Mr. J. Julian, late of Woodbridge, 62.

At Henny Parſonage, Eſſex, Mrs. Neſfield, wife of the Rev. William Neſfield, of Wickhambrook.

At Bury, Mrs. Fitch, widow.

At Redifham, Mrs. Sewell, wife of Mr. Sewell, farmer, 42.

At Bedford, the Rev. James Palmer, rector of Lidgate in this county, and of Borough Green, in Cambridgeſhire, 70,

At Linton, Mrs. Owen, wife of Edward Owen, eſq. of Clare.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Edward Harvey, of Nayland, to Miſs Aſhford, ſecond daughter of Mr. Aſhford, of Colcheſter.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Thomas Marſhall, jun. of Chelmsford, to Miſs M. A. Devoniſh.

At Maldon, Mr. Thomas Puplett, ſenior, of Purleigh, to Miſs Jane Hurnard, of Chelmsford.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Thomas Child, eſq. late of Colcheſter, and formerly his majeſty's attorney-general in America, 85.

At Billericay, Mr. William Kent, 71.

At Belle-houſe, Stanford-rivers, Mrs. Sarah Thompſon.

At Little Stambridge, Mr. Durrant, farmer, 25.

At Rochford, Mr. Thomas Colebear, farmer.

At Maldon-hall, Miſs Elizabeth Shuttleworth, eldeſt daughter of Mrs. Shuttleworth.

At Colcheſter, the eldeſt ſon of Mr. James Walker, ſtone-maſon, a youth of promiſing abilities, and moſt amiable diſpoſition, 16.

At the Lodge, at Thorndon-hall, Mrs. Maunders, 104.

The Rev. John Salt Lovat, twenty-ſeven years rector of Loughton.

At Eaſt Hanning-field, in the prime of life, Mr. Henry Finch, farmer. He went into his fields in full health, and having while there, a call of nature, received a ſting in the thigh, which he at firſt imagined to be cauſed by a nettle. The wound, however, was ſoon attended with thoſe ſymptoms that proved it to be the bite of an adder, and which terminated in his death.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. Lindridge, of Herne, to Mrs. Dyaſon, of Canterbury.

At Aſhford, Mr. Walter ſurgeon, of Dover, to Miſs Pope of Aſhford.

Edward Owen, gent. ſurgeon of the royal navy, to Miſs Parnell, of Petham, near Canterbury,

At Wye, Mr. George Crump, of Sandwich, to Miſs E. Vidgen.

Died.] At Seven-oaks, John Wrainch, eſq.

At Aſhford, Captain David Betſon, of the firſt Weſt York militia.

At Staplehurſt, Mr. William Cheeſeman, farmer, 76.

At Seal, Mr. Edward Pine.

At Ramſgate, John Hooper, eſq. timber-merchant.

At Folkſtone, Mrs. Major, wife of Mr. Thomas Major, grocer, 29 —Mrs. Munk.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Springgett, 64.—William Webſter Sankey, eſq.—Miſs Anne Breton, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Whitfield Breton, 18.—The infant ſon of the Rev. Philip le Geyt.—Mr. Matthew Miette, woolcomber.

At Milton, Mr. Jacob Lawſon, of the White-hart public-houſe.

At Tenterden, Mr. Thomas Cloake, 73.

At St. Margaret's at Cliffe, Mr. Stephen Sayer, 80.

In London, Mrs. Collens, wife of Mr. William Collens, timber-merchant, of Brenchley.

At Bradborn-place, John Lane, eſq. captain of the Holmeſdale volunteers.

At Chatham, Mrs. Jeffery, wife of Mr. William Jeffery, ſolicitor.—Mrs. Blunden, wife of ſerjeant Blunden.

—Mr. Cruikſhank, maſter's mate of the Boadicea frigate, by falling overboard.

At Margate, Mr. Thomas Harris, builder and carpenter.

At Greenwich, Miſs M. E. Hilton, only daughter of John Hilton, eſq. of Sheldwich.

At Rocheſter, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Baker, draper, 25.

At Madſtone near Ramſgate, Mrs. Peake, wife of Mr. Peake.

At Dymchurch, Mrs. Judith Claringbold, of the Role-inn.

At Braborne, Mr. T. Chaplin, ſenior, 80.

At Woolwich, ſuddenly, lieutenant-general Drummond, of the royal regiment of artillery, and aid-de-camp to his majeſty, 77. He was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, when on buſineſs in the arſenal and never ſpoke afterwards.

At Eaſt Peckham, Mr. Walter Barton, farmer, 71.

At Maidſtone, ſuddenly, Mrs. Dunk.

SURRY.

Died.] At Chertſey, the Rev. Peter Cunningham, officiating miniſter of that parish. He was at dinner with the Chertſey Friendly Society, to whom he had been in the habit of delivering an annual diſcourſe for ſeveral years, and while ſitting at table, fell back in his chair, and though medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, he expired a few minutes after being conveyed to his lodgings. He was the ſon of an old and reſpectable naval commander, and had, in early life tra-

traverſed a conſiderable part of the globe, encountering hardſhips and perils capable of appalling any mind but one poſſeſſed of the moſt undaunted reſolution and perſeverance. He once ſuffered ſhipwreck, on which occaſion he loſt the whole collection of his travels and adventures, and property to a large amount. At the time of his death he laboured under pecuniary embarraſſments, to liquidate which a generous and unſolicited contribution was made among the neighbouring nobility and gentry, for which purpoſe the Hon. C. J. Fox ſent fifty guineas, and Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. a like ſum.

W. Gilbert, eſq. of Lower Tooting, 59.

At Richmond, J. Woodbridge, eſq. 66.

At Croydon, Lieutenant Colonel R. Hope, of the royal artillery.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chicheſter, Mr. J. Leggatt, butcher to Mrs. Knott.—Mr. Tichener, to Miſs Bradford,

At Ditchling, Mr. J. Brazier, to Mrs. Brooker, whoſe united ages make 155 years.

Died] At Warnham, Mrs. Ann Shelley Nicholl, wife of John Nicholl, gent.

At Midhurſt, Mrs. Frances Yaldwyn, relict of the Rev. John Yaldwyn, of Blackdown.

At Cuckfield, Mr. John Peckham, plumber and glazier.

At Lewes, Mr. John Wilbar, junior, one of the window ſurveyors for the county

At Slinford, Mr. Henry Ellis, yeoman, 65.

At Bolney, Mr. Cooke, 92

At Lamberhurſt, ſuddenly, Mrs. Ann Gibbs, wife of Mr. John Gibbs, 62.

At Weſtbourn, Mr. Samuel Freeling, maiſter and linen draper, 77.

At Chicheſter, Mrs. Gardener. She had been previouſly indiſpoſed, and dropped down dead in the ſtreet.

At Newhaven, Mr. T. Wymark, ſon of Mr. Wymark, brewer.—Mr. Cripps, cooper.—Mr. Thomas Howell and two boys, brothers, named Balkham. They went out with Mr. R. Howell, brother of the above Mr. Howell, and a ſoldier belonging to the Welſh fuſileers, in a ſmall boat into the harbour, and were about to amuſe themſelves by caſting for mullets, when the cork, that ſtopped the hole at the bottom of the boat, flew out and let in a conſiderable quantity of water. This cauſed great confuſion among them, and the management of the boat was in conſequence left to chance, which unfortunately directed her broadſide to a coming wave, that roſe with terrific ſwell, and in an inſtant overwhelmed her. Mr. R. Howell, and the ſoldier were ſaved by a boat, in which a lad, who witneſſed the accident, put off to their aſſiſtance. The reſt periſhed.

HAMPSHIRE.

There is now eſtabliſhing at Southampton, a Proprietary Library Society, upon the ſame plan, and under the ſame regulations, as the one recently ſo ſucceſsfully founded at Portſmouth, upon the ſuggeſtion, and by the indefatigably active aſſiſtance of Mr. Roberdeau (author of Fugitive Verſe and Proſe, &c.) This inſtance furniſhes an additional proof of the value and beneficial effect of individual exertion in matters of public utility and extended conſequence; as, before the Portſmouth foundation this county had no ſuch inſtitution.

Died.] At Portſmouth, Miſs Chettle, niece of Mrs. Baly, at the Royal Academy in the Dock-yard. 20.—Mr. John Meadmore, many years a burgeſs of the corporation, 83. He retired from buſineſs with a handſome fortune: his acts of charity were numerous, it having been for a long time his practice to diſtribute the whole ſurplus of his income in beneficent purpoſes.

At Haſlar hoſpital, Lieutenant T. Parke.—Mrs Melvin, wife of Mr. Melvin.

At Goſport, James Goodeve, eſq. brewer.

At Finchdean, Mr. Jobſon, of Portſmouth.

At North Yarmouth, Captain Mitchell, of the Inſpector ſloop.

At Chawton-houſe, Miſs H. Coulthard, third daughter of Thomas Coulthard, eſq.

At Southampton, Mr. Pierce, butcher.—Mrs King, wife of William King, eſq. and eldeſt daughter of the late A. Iſaacſon, eſq. of Foriton, Northumberland.

At Portſwood, Mr. W. Webb, an eminent tanner.

At Wincheſter, Mrs. A. St. John, wife of A. St. John, eſq. M. P. for Callington, and only daughter of Sir J. Hamly, bart. of Clovilly court, Devon.

Suddenly at Newport in the Iſle of Wight, as he was on the point of embarking for the Eaſt Indies, Capt. T. Iliffe, of the company's 7th. Bombay regiment, and ſon of the late Rev. Tho. I of Kilby, county of Leiceſter. The ſudden departure of the Eaſt India fleet put it out of his power, by any offers to boatmen, to overtake them; and the diſappointment of his proſpects had ſuch an effect on his mind, that he terminated his life with a piſtol.

At Andover, Mrs. Gale, widow of T. Gale, Eſq.

At Fareham, at a very advanced age, R. Bargus, Eſq. His truly upright and unblemiſhed character, will long command, from thoſe who knew him, the higheſt memorials of veneration and eſteem. For many years he diſcharged the active duties of a magiſtrate, with firmneſs and integrity. Sincerely devout in all the offices which religion preſcribes, he has left the chriſtian world a bright example of that courſe, to which are annexed the promiſed rewards of eternal life.

At Somerley, near Ringwood, Daniel Hobſon, eſq. Having acquired a handſome fortune in trade in London, he purchaſed this eſtate, which formerly belonged to the antient family of the Hobys, afterwards to Sir Seymour Pile, bart. whoſe widow left it to her

her nephew, Dr. St. John, dean of Worceſter, who ſold it to Mr. H. He laid out great ſums in planting and building farm-houſes, and had contracted with Mr. Wyatt to rebuild the manſion-houſe in a magnificent ſtyle, like Pope's Sir Viſto, when he offered the whole eſtate to ſale, and, meeting with a litigious purchaſer, he was obliged to bind him under a conſiderable penalty to complete his purchaſe and contract with the architect. Part of the penalty he recovered by legal methods, and remained in poſſeſſion of the eſtate.

At Newtown, near Portſmouth, Mr. J. Atfield, 68.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. Edmund Slade, clothier, youngeſt ſon of the late Rev. William Slade, rector of Corſley, to Miſs Ann D'Auvergne, late of the iſland of Jerſey.

At Bradford, Mr. John Criſp, to Miſs Elizabeth Woolley.—Mr. Thomas Smart, to Miſs Edwards, daughter of Mr. Thomas Edwards, clothier.

Died.] At Majeſton, near Gillingham, Mr. Jakes.

At Fiſherton Anger, Mr. Peter Maſſey.

At Saliſbury, Mr. George Hibberd.—At the lodge of the epiſcopal palace, Mr. Richard Dawkins, 65. He had been forty years gardener to the biſhops of Saliſbury.—Miſs Beſt, of the Antelope inn. She was giving ſome directions to her ſervants when ſhe ſuddenly dropped down a corpſe! Only a few minutes before this awful event, a gentleman who had juſt arrived at the houſe was congratulating her on her healthful appearance, and in reply ſhe ſaid ſhe felt in better health than ſhe had done for many months.

At Warminſter, Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. Thomas Evans, ſenior.—Mrs. Whiting, wife of Mr. Whiting, of the Caſtle-inn.

At Sarum, Miſs Jane Wanſey, only daughter of the late Henry Wanſey, eſq. 28.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, the Rev. Matthew Robinſon, rector of Burghfield, to Miſs Parſons, eldeſt daughter of —— Parſons, eſq. of Aſhford, Kent.—Mr. Reynard, to Miſs Simons, daughter of Capt. S. late of the loyal Eſſex fencible infantry.

Mr. Reeves, of Snap Farm, Aldbourne, to Miſs Hannah Gale, daughter of Mr. Thomas G. of Grafton, Wilts.

Died.] At Woodſide Houſe, Old Windſor, Mrs. Ogilvie, wife of the Rev. Dr. O.

At Reading, the Rev. Charles Parker, A. M. late of Univerſity College, Oxford.

At Newbury, Mr. Giles, ironmonger.—Mrs. M. Bull, 56.

At Windſor, Mr. Legge, chemiſt and druggiſt.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. John Davies, ſurveyor, to Miſs Rachael Reeſe.—Mr. Luke Henwood, architect, to Miſs Mary Oſborn, daughter of Daniel O. eſq. of Silver Shoring, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Henry Hole, of Wells, currier, to Miſs Mary Brimble.

At Clifton, Mr. John Cawlis, to Miſs Mary Howell, both of Brandon-hill.—Mr. Jacob Ricketts, ſon of J. W. Ricketts, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Martin, of Briſlington.

At Bath, Mr. Thomas Arnold, to Miſs Julia Smith.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mr. Thomas Coates, wine-merchant. His ſteady attachment to the cauſe of liberty, uninfluenced by the example of the corrupt, the wavering of the timid, his inflexible integrity in commercial life, his exemplary conduct in every domeſtic relation, the cheerfulneſs of his diſpoſition, and the benevolence of his heart, will endear his memory to all whoſe eſteem is truly honourable.—Mr. Potter, cutler and turner, 53.—Mrs. Dyer, wife of Mr. D. linen merchant.—Mrs. Bradſhaw, wife of Captain B. of the royal Briſtol volunteers.—Mrs. Martha Shearer, mother of Mr. John S. of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, 63.—Miſs. Heath, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. late headmaſter of Eton-ſchool.—Mrs. Priſke, relict of Mr. P.—Mrs. Blannin, widow of Mr. Nicholas B.—Mr. Benjamin Fear, baſket-maker.—Major General Magan, lately in the command of the garriſon of Briſtol, 43. After dreſſing for dinner, he was in the act of wiping the powder from his face, when he was ſeized with a fit, and in the ſpace of an hour and a half expired.

At Cowſlip-green, Charles Partridge, eſq. late of Briſtol.

At Baltonſbury, Mr. Thos. Hannam, 96.

At Portbury, Mrs Barſley, 80.

At Clifton, Miſs Sarah Strode; and at the ſame place, her mother, Mrs. S. 67.

At Bath, Mrs. Bevan.—Mrs. Wheeler, mother of Mr W. of New Farm, near Tetbury.—Mrs. Somner, late a haberdaſher, 77.—Nathaniel Corbyn, eſq. formerly of the iſland of Jerſey.—Mrs. Grove, relict of J. Grove, eſq of Fern Houſe, Wilts.—Major Noel.—Mr. Bampfylde, taylor, a member of the Bath volunteers.—Mr. T. Walmeſley, painter, 41.—Mrs. Nixon, relict of John N. eſq.

At Chewton Mendip, Richard, the eldeſt ſon of Richard Symes, eſq. of Brandon-hill.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. Wm. Doddrell, formerly maſter of the George inn, who weighed nearly 29 ſtone.

At Huntſpill, Mr. John Jennings, 70.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Benjamin Ayres, ſchoolmaſter, of Sherborne, to Miſs Shepherd, of Oborne.

Died.] At Jordan's Houſe, Mrs. Speke, wife of William S. eſq. a woman of a moſt amiable and benevolent diſpoſition.

At Everſhot, Mrs. Patten, relict of Mr. Patten, ſurgeon, 74.

At Thornford, Mrs. Coombs, widow of Mr. Benjamin C. of Yetminſter, 87.

At Bailie, 78, the Rev. John Harris, 52 years vicar of Sturminſter Marſhall.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a General Court of Governors of the Devon and Exeter Hoſpital, a Report was preſented by the Committee appointed to examine into the alarming ſtate of the funds of that inſtitution, from which it appeared, that the average of the annual receipts of every kind during the laſt ſeven years has been 2616l. 16s. 4d. and that the average diſburſements during the ſame period have been 3008l. 14s. 5d. From this ſtatement it is evident, that the expenditure, on an average, has annually exceeded the income 391l. 18s. 1d.; notwithſtanding thirty-ſeven beds have been unoccupied during the greater part of the time. The average number of in-patients during that period, has been only 140; and the above mentioned deficiency in the funds ſtill continues, though the number of patients has of late been reduced to 124. The expenditure for the year ending at Lady-day 1804, amounted to the ſum of 3409l. 13s. 1d. and upwards; whereas the income taken on an average as above ſtated, has been but 2616l. 16s. 4d.; conſequently the yearly deficiency, if the preſent ſyſtem be purſued, without further aid from the public, will probably be 800l. By the adoption of certain economical meaſures, the Committee think it poſſible to make a yearly ſaving of one hundred pounds; but yet ſome more decided and effectual ſteps are neceſſary to reduce the expenditure to an equality with the income. The Committee lament, that, though former General Courts found it expedient to ſhut up two entire wards, it is now become unavoidably neceſſary to recommend to the General Court the ſhutting up at leaſt three wards more, until ſuch time as the benevolence of the public ſhall enable the Governor to reopen the wards without fear of embarraſſment. In conſequence of the repreſentations contained in the preceding report, it was reluctantly but unanimouſly reſolved, that five wards more be ſhut up, ſo as to bring the number of unoccupied wards to ſeven, and of vacant beds to 64. The total amount of beds in the hoſpital being 184, there will then remain 120 only for the reception of patients. The Committee, however, entertain too high an opinion of the wiſdom and humanity of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and yeomanry, of the county of Devon and its neighbourhood, to think for a moment that they will ſuffer to ſink into decay an eſtabliſhment, which, ſince it was inſtituted, has reſtored to health forty-one thouſand and five hundred of our indigent fellow-creatures, and afforded conſiderable relief to upwards of nine thouſand in ſimilar circumſtances.

At a late meeting of the South Devon Agricultural Society, held at the London Inn, Ivy Bridge, the following premiums were adjudged and diſtributed:—For the beſt ſtallion for getting ſtock fit for the road or pack, three guineas; for the beſt ditto, ditto for draught, three guineas; for the beſt bull, five guineas; for the beſt breeding cow, five guineas; for the beſt ram, five guineas; for the ſecond beſt ditto, three guineas; for the beſt hog, or two toothed ditto, five guineas; for the ſecond beſt ditto, three guineas; for the beſt lot of breeding ewes, five guineas; for the beſt lot of two toothed or hog ewes, five guineas; for the beſt two-year old fat wether, three guineas; for the ſecond beſt ditto, two guineas; for the beſt ram's fleece, two guineas; for the beſt ſhearer, two guineas; for the ſecond beſt, one guinea and a half; for the third beſt, one guinea; for the fourth beſt, half a guinea.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. George Henry Arrowſmith, of Newbury, Berks, to Miſs Winſton, eldeſt daughter of Mr. W.

At Chumleigh, Mr William Bird, maſter wool-comber, to Miſs Mann, who has for ſeveral years kept a boarding-ſchool there.

C. P. Hamlyn, eſq. captain in the North Devon militia, to Miſs Croſs, daughter of the late Richard Croſs, eſq. of Croford, near Wellington, Somerſet.

James Charter, eſq. of Exeter, formerly collector of the cuſtoms, to Miſs Williams, of Honiton.

Died.] The Rev. Thomas Rowe, many years miniſter of Dean Prior.

At Stonehouſe, Devon, after a lingering illneſs, Colonel Percival, of the Plymouth diviſion of royal marines, an excellent officer and moſt worthy man. He had ſerved his king and country faithfully in the above corps, in various parts of the world, nearly from its being firſt formed in 1755. His Majeſty, in conſideration of paſt ſervices, and his declining health, had ſome time ſince granted him the retirement in the liſt of field officers on that eſtabliſhment. His memory will be long cheriſhed among thoſe friends who knew and valued him moſt. His remains were interred in the church-yard of St. George's, Stonehouſe, his pall being ſupported by eight of the ſenior field officers and officers of the royal marines of the Plymouth diviſion.

At Chumleigh, Mr. Hugh Pyke, many years maſter of the King's Arms Inn; and, on the ſame day, his mother, Mrs. P. 90.

At Exeter, Mr. Degen, a reſpectable merchant.—Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. H. of the Barnſtaple Inn.

At Tiverton ſchool, Maſter Duntze, eldeſt ſon of James D. eſq. of Waſhfield.

At Horſeweli Houſe, near Kingſbridge, the Rev. Peregrine Ilbert, M.A. archdeacon of Barnſtaple, prebend of Exeter, rector of Farringdon, and vicar of Rockbear; a truly good and reſpectable man.

Suddenly, at Stogumber, near Dunſter, Mrs. E. Chilcott, relict of Mr. William Chilcott, 93.

At

At Plymouth, Captain Cudlipp, of the royal navy.—Mr. Abel Keen, a reſpectable grocer.

CORNWALL.

The bonding ſyſtem is about to be extended to the port of Falmouth, where the warehouſes to be licenſed for that purpoſe have been ſurveyed. This regulation will not be more advantageous to that place than to the intereſts of commerce in general; the ſituation of this harbour at the entrance of the Engliſh channel, being particularly convenient for a depôt of merchandize from the Weſt Indies, America, &c. The quarantine is to be removed from Falmouth, to Scilly, where a lazaretto is to be formed for its uſe, and a hoſpital is to be immediately built for the ſick of Falmouth garriſon. This ſtructure is to ſtand on the weſt ſide of the peninſula, immediately below the caſtle of Pendennis.

The following eaſy method of taking the honey, without deſtroying the bees, was communicated to the Editor of the Cornwall Gazette, by a reſpectable French Prieſt, who aſſerts that it is the method generally adopted throughout France. In the duſk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive, and turn it very gently over; having ſteadily placed it in a ſmall pit previouſly dug to receive it, with its bottom uppermoſt, cover it with a clean new hive, which has been previouſly prepared, with two ſmall ſticks ſtuck acroſs its middle, and rubbed with ſome aromatic herbs. Having carefully adjuſted the mouth of each hive to the other, ſo that no aperture remains between them, take a ſmall ſtick, and beat gently round the ſides of the lower hive for about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive, aſcend and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive, with all its little tenants, and place it on the ſtand from whence the other hive was taken. This ſhould be done ſome time in the week preceding Midſummer-day: that the bees may have time, before the ſummer flowers are faded to lay in a new ſtock of honey, which they will not fail to do, for their ſubſiſtence through the winter. As many as have the humanity and good ſenſe to adopt this practice, will find their reward in the increaſe of their ſtock, and their valuable produce.

Married.] At Liſkeard, Mr. Wm. Pearce, of Lanteglos, to Miſs Nancy Ede.

At Fowey, Mr. Thomas Parſons, 23, to Miſs Mary Bennet, 46.

At St. Gluvias Church, the Rev. Mr. Tippet, to Miſs Collins, of Penryn.

At Truro, Mr. Thomas Colliver, hatmaker, to Miſs Elizabeth Parkyn.

Mr. T. P. Morgan, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Egloſkerry, near Launceſton, youngeſt ſon of the late Rev. Mr. M. formerly of that place, to Miſs Grace Hurdon, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. H. of Treludrick.

At Helſton, Mr. Henry Borlaſe, ſurgeon, and captain in the Meneage volunteers, to Miſs Ann Plomer, daughter of the late Mr. John P. attorney.

Died.] At Helſton, ſuddenly, Miſs Jenſey Thomas, ſhopkeeper.

At St. Keverne, Mr. W. Lawrence, a reſpectable and wealthy farmer.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The Aberdeenſhire Canal is at length completed, and was lately opened. This Canal paſſes about 19 miles into the interior of the country, riſing 170 feet above the level of the baſon at Aberdeen, by means of 17 locks; it is 3½ feet deep, and 20 feet broad at ſurface water.

A numerous and reſpectable meeting of contributors to the Public Diſpenſary of Edinburgh, was held on Friday, the 31ſt of May, in the Hall of the Diſpenſary in Richmond-ſtreet. At that meeting, in conſequence of reports from different committees, ſome propoſals were adopted with a view of extending the uſefulneſs of the Diſpenſary. It was unanimouſly agreed, that the benefits of the Diſpenſary ſhould be extended to the treatment of thoſe diſeaſes which require the aid of the Surgeon, as well as of thoſe which require the ſkill of the phyſician, when they are of ſuch a nature that they cannot with propriety be admitted into an hoſpital; and that, as there are already eight phyſicians, there ſhould be eight ſurgeons to the Diſpenſary. Meſſ. William Farquharſon, Alexander Gilleſpie John Walker, Charles Anderſon, James Anderſon, George Kellier, James Wardrop, and John Abercrombie, all of whom are members of the royal college of Surgeons of Edinburgh, were recommended as well qualified for the duties of ſuch an office. All theſe gentlemen being preſent at the meeting, cheerfully agreed to give gratuitous aid to the poor at the Diſpenſary under ſuch regulations as ſhould be enacted by the Managers. It was alſo unanimouſly agreed, that, in imitation of a ſociety lately eſtabliſhed in London, for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor, ſteel truſſes ſhould be furniſhed to the indigent at the Diſpenſary, under ſuch conditions as may be thought proper. A report was preſented from a committee appointed to deviſe ſome plan for promoting the Extermination of the Natural Small Pox in the City of Edinburgh. But as doubts were entertained reſpecting the propriety of ſome parts of this plan, it was agreed to recommit this ſubject for future conſideration. It was, however, unanimouſly reſolved to reprint an addreſs to parents, drawn up by the Royal Jennerian Society of London, and to furniſh clergymen in Edinburgh with a number of copies of it, to be put into the hands of parents at the baptiſm

of children. For although vaccination continues to be practiſed in Edinburgh with uninterrupted ſucceſs, yet deaths are ſtill produced by the Natural Small Pox, in conſequence of the neglect and delay of this ſafe, eaſy, and efficacious preventive of that dreadful malady. Although the execution of the plans thus adopted muſt unavoidably be attended with ſome additional expence, and although the diſburſements for the ſupport of the Diſpenſary, during the courſe of the laſt year, exceeded the ſum received, yet the meeting were of opinion, that the intended improvements ſhould be immediately carried into effect. It was computed that, notwithſtanding theſe additions, the whole annual expence of the Diſpenſary would not exceed 400l. And the meeting truſted that, by proper exertions on the part of the managers, that ſum might, without much difficulty, be obtained from the opulent and benevolent inhabitants of the city and county of Edinburgh.

Died.] At Gourock, Archibald Campbell, watchmaker, a cadet in the family of Auchinbreak, in Argyleſhire, who was born in Feb. 1699.—Having received the rudiments of a liberal education at home, he was afterwards ſent to Edinburgh for the purpoſe of proſecuting his ſtudies with a view to the Church. There, however, ſmitten by the charms of a fair one, he married at the age ſeventeen, by which imprudent ſtep he ſo much diſpleaſed his patron, that he took no further notice of him. Upon this he went to London, bound himſelf an apprentice to a watchmaker, and there followed that trade for 21 years. His wife died in London, and he married a ſecond wife not long after. In his 43d year he went into the army, and remained in it ſeven years. After this he went to Paris; and wrought at his buſineſs one year there: from thence he removed to Ireland, and followed, in that country, the ſame occupation for a number of years. There too he married his widow, in his 69th year.—On his paſſage from Ireland to Campbelton he was wrecked upon the Iſland of Racharis, and loſt the whole of his property, amounting to about 50l. Since that period he has reſided in Tarbet, in Kintyre, Argyllſhire, regularly working at his trade, till within theſe 14 years. He had a penſion from his Grace the Duke of Argyle, whom he has been in the habit of viſiting annually at Inverary, for many years. Not farther back than Auguſt laſt he went to pay his reſpects to his Grace, and walked from Tarbet to Inverary, a diſtance of 37 miles, in three days. He was upon a viſit to ſome friends at Gourock, and walked about five miles every day. His mental faculties ſeemed, but a ſhort time before his death, to be in their vigour, and none of his ſenſes any way impaired except that of viſion. Only a few months ſince he began to make a clock, but was obliged to give it up, owing to the failure of his ſight. He was a very temperate man, had been ſeldom or never intoxicated, and aſcribed, under Providence, the extraordinary length of his life to his temperance and regularity.

At Leith Links, James Mitchell, eſq. formerly a merchant in Leith.

At Arran, William Stevenſon, eſq. many years factor to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, on that iſland.

At Shapinſhay, the Rev. Dr. George Barry, 57. He was a native of Berwickſhire, educated in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and was for a ſhort time employed as teacher of the ſons of ſome gentlemen in Orkney, by whoſe patronage he became ſecond miniſter of the royal burgh and ancient cathedral of Kirkwall; from whence, about nine years ago, he was tranſlated to the Iſland and pariſh of Shapinſhay. He has left a widow and nine children and many reſpectable friends to mourn his death. With fidelity and zeal he diſcharged the duties of the paſtoral office. His ſtatiſtical account of his two pariſhes, publiſhed by Sir John Sinclair, firſt reſcued his name from that obſcurity in which it was placed by local ſituation, and drew from an impartial public, a high degree of approbation.—Few men paid more attention to the education of youth than Dr. Barry. His own children he taught with all the ſkill of philoſophy, and all the tenderneſs of parental affection. The ſame ſkill, united with no common degree of care, he extended, not only to the youth in his own, but to thoſe of all the different pariſhes in the county. Senſible of his zeal in this reſpect, the ſociety for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge in Scotland, upwards of five years ago, choſe him one of their members, and gave him a ſuperintendance over their ſchools in Orkney. Soon after, the Univerſity of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Divinity. For ſeveral years paſt Dr. Barry employed his leiſure hours in compoſing a civil and natural hiſtory of all the 67 iſlands of Orkney, comprehending an account of their original population, their ancient hiſtory, while a ſeparate independent principality, whoſe warlike princes, in alliance with Norway and Denmark, ranked with the monarchs of Europe; and alſo their preſent condition, and the means by which they may be improved. This hiſtory was publiſhed two months ago, in Edinburgh, in one large quarto volume, illuſtrated by a map of all the iſles, friths, and harbours, and alſo with twelve elegant engraved plates of the moſt grand and intereſting objects of antiquity.—From the teſtimony of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable and learned gentlemen in Scotland, it is believed that this curious hiſtory of one of the moſt ſequeſtered provinces of Britain, will, from the depth of its reſearch, the accuracy of the narrative, and the claſſical elegance

elegance of its compoſition, tranſmit the name of its author to future ages with ſome degree of celebrity.

Suddenly, at Ormaig, Craigniſh, Argyleſhire, James Campbell, eſq of Ormaig, a gentleman who poſſeſſed not only the milder virtues, but thoſe alſo which fit and qualify for the more arduous ſituations in life. This he exerciſed during the late inſurrections in the iſlands of St. Vincent and Grenada; where he eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field againſt the inſurgents, as Captain of a troop of native cavalry.

At Prieſtlands, near Dumfries, Hugh Corrie, eſq of Culloch, writer to the ſignet.

At Muſſelburgh, Michael Falcon, eſq. of the Renfrewſhire militia.

At Kinloch, the infant daughter of George Kinloch, eſq.

At College, near Dumfries, John Gibſon, eſq. of Glencroſh.

At Brownfield, Mrs. Katherine Robertſon, wife of John Knox, eſq.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Dublin, Sir Thomas Leighton, bart. and banker, who was one of the many inſtances, that "honeſty is the beſt policy". He was very early in life an humble trader, in the town of Strabane, in the north of Ireland, and proving unſucceſsful, he went in ſearch of better fortune to the Eaſt Indies, as a ſoldier in the company's ſervice. He was a man of talent, and of a ſtrong mind, and rendered himſelf extremely uſeful by having, in a very ſhort time, acquired a knowledge of the oriental languages. It was his good fortune to be confined in the ſame priſon with the late general Matthews, who previous to his unfortunate cataſtrophe, entruſted to the care of Mr. Leighton, jewels and property to an immenſe amount, to be delivered to his family, if he ſhould effect his eſcape; and to inſure his zeal and punctuality he preſented him with a conſiderable ſum. Being ſome time afterwards employed as an interpreter, he took advantage of the firſt opportunity that offered to eſcape. After aſſuming various diſguiſes, and encountering many perilous adventures, he arrived in London, and waiting on Mrs. Matthews, delivered to her the laſt letter of her huſband togeither with the treaſure. By her, his fidelity s ſaid to have been rewarded with twenty thouſand pounds. He immediately wrote to Ireland to enquire for a beloved wife and child whom he had left behind him, and ſent a ſum of money to diſcharge his debts. He found, that his wife, whom he had left young, handſome, and unprotected, had by honeſt induſtry, ſupported herſelf and her daughter then ten years of age, and given her an education ſuperior to her humble means. He now took a handſome houſe in Stephen's Green, Dublin; the ſeat belonging to the late Lord Chief Baron Foſter, father of the Iriſh Chancellor of the Exchequer, near Dublin, was purchaſed, and new carriages were built for him. But an inactive life had no charms for him, and he embarked the greateſt part of his fortune in a banking houſe, which has been very ſucceſsful. Lady Leighton whoſe mild and amiable manners endeared her to all ranks, died ſome time ſince and left him a numerous family.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Stockholm, Jean Louis Deſpres, principal architect to the King of Sweden. He was a native of France, and in his youth ſtudied at Rome, from which city the late king invited him to Sweden. His performances both in painting and architecture atteſt the fertility of his invention.

At Dole, the place of his nativity, M. Attiret, a celebrated ſculptor, aged 80. He was the beſt artiſt of the province of ci-devant Burgundy, and all his works are remarkable for greatneſs of character and ſkill in the execution. He had obtained a prize of the Royal Academy of Paris, and his talents had been crowned at the Academy of St. Luke at Rome. He was at length appointed to a profeſſorſhip in the Academy of St. Luke at Paris, and ſome time after the ſuppreſſion of that inſtitution he fixed his reſidence at Dijon. It was this artiſt who executed in marble, from the model of Pigal, the well-known ſtatue of Voltaire, erected by ſubſcription in the dreſſing-room of the *Comedie Françaiſe* at Paris, and ſince removed into the hall of the National Inſtitute. The public fountain at Dole, decorated with three pedeſtrian figures, was the workmanſhip of M. Attiret. At Dijon there are ſix ſtatues of his compoſition repreſenting the four ſeaſons, Melpomene, and Thalia; and many other eſteemed works atteſt his merit.

At Peterſburg, M. Lowitz one of the members of the academy of ſciences of that city, counſellor of ſtate, and knight of the order of St. Anne. His labours in chemiſtry are well known to all the lovers of that ſcience. He had ſcarcely attained his 49th year.

At Rome, Guglielmi, one of the moſt fertile compoſers in Italy, and maſter of the chapel to his holineſs, aged 76. He was employed 54 years for the theatres of Florence, Venice, and Naples. His forte lay in the *opera buffa*, though he has likewiſe ſucceeded in ſerious operas, maſſes, and Te Deums. He has left a great number of eſteemed works, and a ſon who treads in his ſteps.

At Paris, M. Anquetil du Perron, a member of the Ancient Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, and of the National Inſtitute, hiſtoriographer to the archives of foreign relations, one of the moſt celebrated of the literati of Europe, aged 73. He has left a great number of manuſcripts, from which the ſcience he ſo ſucceſsfully cultivated will derive new benefit; for M. Silveſtre de Sacy, in pronouncing his funeral oration over the tomb of his friend, ſolemnly renewed the engagement he made with him before his death, to complete the works which he has left unfiniſhed.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SINCE our laſt Report certain intelligence has been received of the combined ſquadron from Cadiz having arrived at Martinique, conſiſting of ſeventeen ſail of the line, beſides frigates, with a force on board of nearly 12,000 men. This formidable armament, having the whole of our Weſt India Iſlands at their mercy, could not fail to awaken the utmoſt alarm among our merchants, and all Weſt India produce immediately advanced. Sugars obtained a riſe of 5s. per cwt.; and although the news from Lord Nelſon has greatly quieted the minds of the public for the ſafety of our iſlands, ſtill produce maintains a high price. This may be in part aſcribed to the mode now adopted by the merchant, who, as he does not pay the duty till ſales are effected, ſupplies the market only by feeding it daily. Hence refiners, by going conſtantly into a ſpare market, are compelled to buy at advanced rates, or ſuffer their houſes to remain unemployed.

Premiums from the Weſt Indies, in the early part of the month, were at from twenty-five to thirty guineas per cent.; they are now done at ten guineas, to return five, if they arrive. Inſurance to and from America has advanced conſiderably, owing to the capture of Americans by French cruiſers, and the more recent capture by the Spaniards of an American gun-boat, in the Mediterranean; an act of hoſtility not to be accounted for.

Trade to America and the north of Europe is at this time briſk; but in almoſt all other channels remarkably dead. The defalcation in the revenue, in one article alone (printed calicoes), is greater than has been known at this ſeaſon for ſeveral years.

The prices of Stock in our public funds have, within theſe few days, ſlightly declined. They were rather falling while we were uncertain of the deſtination of the combined fleets. They roſe upon the news that thoſe fleets had fled from the Weſt Indies, and that Lord Nelſon was in purſuit of them. The long delay of the expected news from his Lordſhip has afforded room for the *Bears* to exert themſelves in the Stock-Exchange, and the prices of ſtock are again lower. On Thurſday 3 per Cents. Conſols were at 58½; 3 per Cents. Reduced 59¼; Conſols for account, 58⅞; Omnium at a premium of 4¾; Lottery Tickets 18l. 19s. each; Exchequer Bills at 1s. diſcount.

The trade of Ireland has been in a rapid train of improvement ever ſince the Union. During the preſent year it continues to be peculiarly ſucceſsful. The acts paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, to increaſe the bounty upon the pilchard-fiſhery, and to improve the harbour on the North ſide of the Hill of Howth, cannot but prove highly beneficial to it.

Several of the Greenland ſhips have arrived at the port of Hull with very valuable cargoes. Sixteen are already reported, laden with 249 fiſh, yielding 1550 butts of blubber. From the lateſt intelligence of the ſucceſs of thoſe not yet arrived, it is conjectured that 4000 tons of oil will be furniſhed to the United Kingdom by the port of Hull alone, in the preſent year. The coming in of the Greenland veſſels, with nearly 70 ſail from the Baltic, has given an activity to the trade of Hull which it has not experienced for ſeveral months paſt.

By an Order of Council, dated the 4th inſtant, the following articles are allowed to be imported until further orders, viz. hides, leather, horns, tallow, and wool, in foreign veſſels, upon payment of the ſame duties to which thoſe articles brought in Britiſh bottoms are liable.

An order has been iſſued by the Britiſh Government to our cruiſers, to ſuffer neutral traders between our ports and thoſe of the enemy without licenſe; a meaſure highly expedient at the preſent juncture.

The following is a liſt of the commodities, the free exportation and Importation of which has been tolerated by the above-mentioned order:—

EXPORTS.—Britiſh manufactures (not naval or military ſtores), grocery, alum, annatta, coffee, cocoa, calicoes, copperas, drugs (not dying drugs), rhubarb, ſpices, ſugar, pepper, tobacco, vitriol, elephants' teeth, pimento, cinnamon, nutmegs, cornelian ſtone, nankeens, Eaſt India bales, tortoiſe ſhell, cloves, red, green, and yellow earth, earthenware, indigo (not exceeding five ton in one veſſel), woollens, rum, and prize-goods not prohibited to be exported.

IMPORTS—from Holland.—Grain (if importable according to the proviſions of the corn laws), ſalted proviſions of all ſorts (not being ſalted beef or pork), oak bark, flax, flax-ſeed, clover and other ſeed, madder roots, ſalted hides, and ſkins, leather, ruſhes, hoops, ſaccharum ſaturni, barilla, ſmalts, yarn, ſaffron, butter, cheeſe, quills, clinkers, terrace, Geneva, vinegar, white lead, oil, turpentine, pitch, hemp, bottles, wainſcot boards, raw materials, naval ſtores, lace, and French cambrics and lawns.

From France.—Grain (as above) ſalted proviſions of all ſorts (not being ſalted beef or pork), ſeeds, ſaffron, rags, oak bark, turpentine, hides honey, wax, fruit, raw materials, linſeed cakes, tallow, weld, wine, lace, French cambrics and lawns, vinegar, and brandy.

From Spain.—Cochineal, barilla, fruit, orchella weed, Spaniſh wool, indigo, hides, ſkins, ſhumac, liquorice juice, ſeeds, ſaffron, ſilk, ſweet almonds, Caſtile ſoap, raw materials, oak bark, annileed, wine, cork, black lead, naval ſtores, vinegar, and brandy.

The Governor of Jamaica has, by a Proclamation, renewed, for ſix months, the permiſſion to import ſtores, lumber, and proviſions, into that iſland, in American and other neutral veſſels.

The prices of grain, which have been, for ſome months, high, and advancing, in all the countries of Europe, have lately had ſome abatement in Spain. In the Auſtrian dominions, corn, and the other firſt neceſſaries of ſubſiſtence, are ſtill dear.

The King of Sweden is forming a new and ſpacious harbour at Helſingborg, which will afford much advantageous accommodation, that was exceedingly wanted, to our ſhipping paſſing up and down in the Baltic.

Notwithſtanding

Notwithſtanding the moſt rigorous and miſchievouſly vigilant endeavours of the French, the trade between England and Holland, is ſtill continued by the intermediation. The Dutch cannot ſubſiſt without the advantages of this traffic. Nor is it to be doubted but many of the goods which they take from us, muſt find their way into the departments of France.

In 1804, were imported into Sweden 11,710 tons of wheat, and 157,737 tons of rye; 243 tons of wheat, and 2030 tons of rye were exported the ſame year.

In the late general riſe of the price of grain in Germany, the buſhel of wheat that had been uſually ſold in Saxony for a dollar and a half, roſe to ten dollars. In Lauſitz, the price became as high as fifteen dollars a buſhel. In Brunſwick, rye had advanced to between two and three dollars a buſhel.

Particular encouragement has been lately held out in Ruſſia to the importation of Portugueſe ſalt in Ruſſian and Portugueſe bottoms. Theſe are, by a late edict, exempted from paying more than half the former duty upon that article.

The exports from Ruſſia to Great Britain have been, of late, leſs conſiderable than in former times. This is owing, partly, to a diminution in the Engliſh carrying trade between Ruſſia and the Mediterranean; partly, to the increaſing activity of the Americans of the United States, in importing into Europe commodities which are the produce of their territory and of Ruſſia, in common; in part, alſo, to the extenſion of our Britiſh iron works, and to the continual improvements in the qualities of our iron.

The French 5 per Cents. are at 62.

Owing to the ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions, the laſt great fair at Vienna was ill-attended. Goods either went at very low prices, or remained unſold.

Goods to the value of 1,418,751 dollars were exported, laſt year, from Riga, in Daniſh veſſels. More than one-half the quantity was for conſumption in Denmark.

A Company to trade on the Black Sea was lately eſtabliſhed at Cherſan. Its capital conſiſts of 1000 ſhares, each 1000 roubles. They have obtained from the Government the privilege to export fine wool, at the low duty of fifty copecs per *pud*, when the price does not exceed ten roubles per *pud*. They are to have factories at Taganrok, Odeſſa, Conſtantinople, and places convenient for their trade. The Ruſſian Government allows them the uſe of a particular flag, of three ſtripes, white, ſky-blue, and red, with the arms of Ruſſia in the middle, and the inſcription "Black Sea Company."

The prices of wools are nigh. At Harlow Buſh fair South Down wool of inferior quality was ſold for 2s. 2d. per pound. At Roſs fair the wool ſheep of a croſs breed from the Spaniſh brought 42s. per ſtone. The beſt cheeſe was ſold at the ſame fair at from 63s. to 70s. per cwt.

The commercial advantages of the town of Portſmouth are much increaſed by the privilege which it has lately obtained, of warehouſing and bonding foreign goods. A number of ſtorehouſes are about to be built in ſituations contiguous to the Quay.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our laſt the ſeaſon has continued unuſually fine for the growing crops of wheat, barley, and oats, which appear full on the ground, and promiſe a great abundance. There has not been recollected a more plentiful year for peaſe and beans, and potatoes are univerſally a good crop. The average price of grain for England is—Wheat, 90s 1d. Rye, 57s. 11d. Barley, 45s. 8d. Oats, 29s. Beans, 46s. 9d. to 34s. 10d. Peaſe, 49s. 3d. to 34s. 9d. Oatmeal, 42s. 10d. to 19s. 11d.

From the late prevailing cold winds and clouded ſkies, the corn harveſt, in the moſt forward ſituations, will be full ten days or a fortnight later than uſual. But we have a pleaſure in being able to ſtate, that there is a ſufficient number of hands to be met with to expedite the buſineſs, when the grain is ready, and on moderate terms, notwithſtanding the multitudes who are abſent on military and naval duties.

The hay, in moſt of the Southern diſtricts, is already ſecured, and has proved an abundant crop. From the frequent ſhowers which fell during the operation of making, the buſineſs was ſomewhat impeded; but no material damage has been ſuſtained. In the Northern diſtricts, the graſs is nearly all cut, and yields a heavy ſwath; and as the weather has been recently more ſettled, there is no doubt but the crops will be well made, and ſecured. In Whitechapel market, Hay fetches from 3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. Clover, 5l. to 6l. and Straw, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 8s.

So fatal has been the blight upon the Hops this year, that there is not now any expectation that it can recover, ſo as to produce a crop. The inſects, the fly and lice, follow the midſummer ſhoot in ſuch a way as to leave little hope that the duty (old duty) will exceed 25 or 30,000l. It is, indeed, probable, that it will be much ſhort of that amount.—The Hereford, Worceſter, and Wolverhampton ſorts, which, in 1801, paid about 65,000l. will not, this year, exceed 1200l.! Nor has any plantation eſcaped the blaſt, which ſeems to be ſo generally fatal, that the crop may be ſaid to be in the worſt ſtate ever remembered.—New hops, of courſe, are expected to be very dear; and thoſe of former years (1803 and 1804) muſt advance conſiderably. At preſent the growth of 1803 are ſelling at from 5l. to 5l. 10s. and that of 1804 from 6l. to 7l. 7s. and both ſorts are riſing daily.

The

The young turnips every where look well, and have eſcaped the ravage of the fly; and where they have been well thinned and hoed, will afford abundance of winter keep.

The clovers and winter tares which were early mown grow faſt, and will ſoon afford a ſecond ſwath. Feeding cattle do well, and, from the cool temperature of the atmoſphere, thrive exceedingly faſt. From the flouriſhing ſtate of the paſtures, lean ſtock, as well cattle as ſheep, ſtill maintain good prices, and are much in demand; as are cart horſes, and freſh milking cows for the dairy. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per ſtone of 8lb. Mutton, 4s. to 4s. 6d. Veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Pork, 4s. to 5s. Lamb, 4s. to 5s.

The pig markets are overſtocked, and the ſales dull.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June, to the 24th of July, inclusive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Higheſt 30.29.	June 30, July 1.	Wind S.W.	Higheſt 79°.	July 4.	Wind S.
Loweſt 29.40.	July. 23	Wind W.	Loweſt 48°.	June 29.	Wind N.W.
Greateſt Variation in 24 hours.	34-100ths of an inch	The mercury fell from 29-74 to 29-4, between the middle of the day on the 22d to the ſame hour on the 23d.	Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	10°	On the 3d inſt. the thermometer was no higher than 69°, on the 4th it was at 79°, and on the 5th it was not higher than 69°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report is equal to nearly two inches and a half in in depth.

The month that is now cloſed may be denominated cold and gloomy for the ſeaſon of the year. Although the average degree of temperature is only between two and three degrees lower than that for the ſame month laſt year, yet owing to the number of days in which the wind has been North, North-Eaſt, the cold has been ſeverely felt: the want of ſun has rendered the ſeaſon very unfavourable for the getting in of the hay. On the 29th ult. in ſome parts of London and Weſtminſter, there was, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a moſt violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, rain and hail. The hail-ſtones in ſome parts meaſured more than an inch in circumference.

We give a table of the right aſcenſion and declination of the ſmall planets Ceres and Pallas, for the preſent month.

TABLE.

	Ceres.						Pallas.					
	AR.			Decl. N.			AR			Decl. S.		
	h	m	s	°	′		h	m	s	°	′	
1805												
August 3	5	33	52	21	19		3	57	56	3	4	
6	5	38	40	21	27		4	2	24	3	29	
9	5	43	28	21	34		4	6	48	3	65	
12	5	48	8	21	41		4	11	8	4	22	
15	5	52	48	21	47		4	15	20	4	52	
18	5	57	24	21	53		4	18	22	5	23	
21	6	2	0	21	59		4	23	36	5	56	
24	6	6	32	22	4		4	27	40	6	31	
27	6	11	4	22	8		4	31	36	7	8	
30	6	15	28	22	13		4	35	28	7	47	

Juno is not yet viſible.

☞ *The Purchaſers of the Supplementary Number are reſpectfully informed that, owing to ſome Accident in the Deliveries at the Poſt Office, our uſual German Retroſpect did not reach us in Time.*